MAHABLESHWAR
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COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
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You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
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POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 280 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
28th Nov. '15	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.....	...
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	...
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	.....	...
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	.....	...
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	...
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	.....	...
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.....	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan. 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*20th Nov.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
3rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoboshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec	13th Dec.
Mayeri Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Inaoh Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4409	T. Fuchizami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	13th Dec.	29th Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
18, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	.. ..	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	558	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles outs from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Audrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 428

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsihanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Karunale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

We have a big selection of Gentlemen's Cashmere Socks, manufactured from the finest wool. The colourings are absolutely fast and the designs are the newest.

Send for a sample pair.

Price Rs. 2/4/0 per pair.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of cut stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—English class at the Young Women's Christian Association every Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Apply Educational Secretary. 2373

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 573

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED.—Rupees one Lakh on mortgage of substantial property at moderate interest. No brokers. Apply to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2347

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for a High School B. A. or M. A. one having experience of teaching and controlling an institution will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125 for B. A. and Rs. 125-5-150 for M. A. Apply with copies of testimonials and other particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED.—Immediately for purchase barges 80 to 150 feet., draft loaded to be stated; owners wishing to sell please communicate at once by letter giving full particulars to the undersigned.
DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard, Bombay.
2390

WANTED—A CHIEF JUDGE for a Native State a B.A. LL.B., or M.A. LL.B. having experience of practical work and able to control and organise the Department in a Native State will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2314

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Barr High School, Jaora, an experienced Graduate as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Darbar Jaoro,
901 Jaora State, Central India.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.
J. M. BANIA,
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED.

WANTED SURVEYORS for 8 months commencing from 1st December, 1915, for Irrigation Project Survey on Rs. 75 per month. Apply at once with testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State 902

WANTED.—Agents for selling the Best Substitute for Magnesium Chloride in Bombay and the Moffusil. Please apply to Box No. 633 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2387

WANTED.—A GRADUATE proficient in Sanskrit and Mathematics to teach a Matric student. Apply personally to KESHOVJEE DEVJEE, 89, Frere Road, Fort. 2403

WANTED—An English fully trained and certificated Higher Froebel Teacher for a High School, on the plains, for one year.—All particulars on application to the HEAD MISTRESS, c/o Deaconess House, Lahore. 903

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to ladies and children of any nationality. Best credentials. Terms moderate. Apply "TEACHER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for BANSDA STATE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 40 per month with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bansda, Surat District. 2394

WANTED—SITUATION by a YOUNG HINDU knowing TYPEWRITING ACCOUNTS and every kind of OFFICE WORK, excellent references. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2383

WANTED A competent B.A., with Mathematics or a B. Sc. with Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry and an undergraduate strong in Sanskrit to serve as teachers in the Tutorial Matric Class. Bassein (Thana). Apply sharp to:—
M. L. DABHOLKAR,
2375 Secretary.

WANTED a duly qualified CHEMIST as TECHNICAL SUPERINTENDENT, the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., to conduct and develop Distillery and Pharmacy Departments, possessing knowledge of business economy. Apply before the 15th December, with testimonials and terms, to Agents, Baroda Camp. 2392

WANTED.—An expert MACHINE FOREMAN, capable of taking charge of 20 printing machines. Pay Rs. 35-2-45 p.m. with free quarters, and Rs. 5 Local Allowance. Compositors also wanted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.
J. J. WATSON,
Ag. Manager,
2318 Yeravda Prison Press.

WANTED for the State High School, Dewas (Senior), a B.A., strong in History and English, as an ASSISTANT MASTER, on Rs. 60 p.m. One with some experience in teaching in a recognised High School preferable.
Apply with full particulars as regards age, caste, native place and copies of testimonials before 1st December, 1915, to THE DIWAN, Dewas (Senior), C. I. 909

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2363

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 982

TO BE LET.

OFFICE.—ROOMS to let from 1st December 1915, oppo. Rajabai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, 113, Esplanade Road. 2395

TO LET—CHATEAU MARNE newly built two storied bungalow near Andheri Station, Murzbanabad Road. Apply M. R. CONTRACTOR, No. 21-A. Sleater Road. 2376

TO LET.—Behind GOWALIA TANK, NEW GAMDEVI. ALEXANDRA ROAD, AIRY OPEN FLATS of newly built house for PARSIS. Apply WITHIN. 2391

A SPECIOUS GROUND FLOOR suitable for showroom, bank or office. Sassoon House. Next door to Kemp and Co., Ld. Apply on premises to CLUBWALLA and Co., Ld. 2401

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO BE LET.—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric light, fans, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe. 2194

TO BE LET.—ANIA MAHAL, commodious for very large families Rajas, Sardars, Pareh on High Hill, near Government House Bhoiwada Road, sea view all round, minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-storied bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2389

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and
In the matter of JOST'S ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED & Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod on the 19th day of May, 1915, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers on the 4th day of December, 1915.
Dated Bombay this 23rd day of November, 1915.
LITTLE & Co.,
2396 Attorneys for the Company.

NOTICE.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 23, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay,) on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915 at 3 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon to enable the Shareholders to consider if any steps can be taken to pay off the debts due by the Company.
By order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
2342 Agents.
Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

TO BE LET FOR ADVERTISEMENT WALL SPACE CONGRESS GROUNDS.

For information as to rules, etc. apply sharp to
ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
Congress Office Tent,
Opp. B. B. & C. I. Railway's Office.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY 1915.

VISITOR'S TICKETS.

Rs. 20, 15, 10, 5, 3.

Apply early for reserved seats.

Ticket Office will open shortly on Congress Grounds.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1315 of 1915.

1. PARMANAND DHANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, doing tailoring business residing at Popatwadi outside the Fort, and 2. DAMA KHODA, of Palitana Hindu Inhabitant, doing tailoring business residing in Bombay, at Chira Bazaar, outside the Fort, both members of Maru Tailor caste on their own behalf and on behalf of the other members of the Maru Tailor caste .....Plaintiffs.

v.

1. BAI TARVENI, widow of JIVRAJ TRIBHUWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bhavnagar in Kathiawar in her personal capacity as well as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Jivraj Tribhoven and 2. The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure and pursuant to the Chamber Order dated 15th November 1915 NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed have on 15th day of November 1915 instituted this suit in this Honourable Court against the defendants aforesaid praying that:—

(a) That it may be declared that the said Maru Tailor caste is entitled to the Falkland Road property including the Maruti temple, the income and profits of the said property and income and offerings of the said temple.
(b) That in the alternative it may be declared that the said Maru Tailors caste is in any event entitled to the management of the said property and the said temple and to establish and maintain the said Sadavart in the will of Godavaribai mentioned.
(c) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to forthwith vacate the said property and give vacant peaceful possession of the said property including the said temple to the plaintiffs for and on behalf of the said caste.
(d) That the 1st defendant as the heir and legal representative of Jivraj Tribhowan may be ordered to render an account of the management of the said property and temple and of the profits and income of the said property and the said temple come to the hands of her deceased husband Jivraj Tribhowan and of the entire estate of Godavaribai and that she as such heir and legal representative be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs for and on behalf of the said estate the amount which may be found due at the foot of such account out of the estate of the said Jivraj Tribhowan come to her hands.
(e) That the 1st defendant in her personal capacity be ordered to account for her management of the said property and temple and of the profits and income of the said property and temple since the death of the said Jivraj Tribhowan.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the plaintiffs or one of them or some other fit and proper person may be appointed receiver to take charge of the said Falkland Road property and of the income and profits of the said temple.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 1st defendant may be restrained from receiving or recovering the rents and profits of the said Falkland Road property as well as the income and profits of the said Maruti temple.
(h) For costs and for further and other relief.

And that this Honourable Court has fixed the 21st day of February 1916 for the hearing of the said suit.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1915.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
This 20th day of Nov., 1915.
(Sd.) MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2398 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABU HAJI NOOR MAHOMED has contracted to sell to our client HAKIMJI LOOKMANJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Baba Dhabu Street in the town and island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2787 New No. 9774 Old Survey No. 1446 and New Survey No. 4597 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6864 and Street No. 7377 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of habutally on or towards the West by the public street on or towards the North by the house of Borah Salubhai Lukmanji and on or towards the South by the house of Borah Adamji.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1915.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
2397 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED have agreed to buy from Mr. H. FURTADO, the Printing Press called the "Furtado's Printing Press" with the machinery, plant, types, etc., situated at Mohammadi Mahal. If any one has any claim against the said Press by way of lien, mortgage or otherwise he should make the same known to me by the 29th instant after which date the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

J. J. SILVESTOR D'SOUZA.
Proprietor.
SILVESTOR & CO., Stationers,
Dhobitalao, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th Nov. 1915. 2400

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A LODGE of Sorrow in memory of the late R. W. BRO. SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I., No. 342, S. C., at Freemasons' Hall, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th NOVEMBER, 1915, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PIROJSHAW PESTONJI MISTRY, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. JAFFERBHAI RANMAL CHINIKAMVALA. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 633 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Collector's Old No. 433 Collector's New No. A/2315 Old Survey No. 57 and New Survey No. 7009 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon with all electrical installations, fans, lights, fittings and fixtures and all other fixtures) assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3392(2) and Street No. 55A and which said premises are situate at Gowalia Tank Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Soonabai widow on or towards the West by a five feet space covenanted to be kept open by Dhunjibhai Framji and beyond that by the property of the said Dhunjibhai Framji on or towards the North by the property of the said Dhunjibhai Framji and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1915.
MULLA & MULLA,
2404 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915, upto 1 o'clock p.m. Standard Time, for the supply of Blue rubble stone for crushing into metal that will be required for building a sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 18,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fee, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 900, nine hundred, only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 1,800, one thousand and eight hundred only, (including the amount of earnest money) will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency
Bombay, 17th November 1915. 2333

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
62, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of a landed property situate at Bhindi Bazar, advertised for sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1915, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee Mr. Mooljibhai Dwarvadas, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of high class teak and black wood office and household artistic furniture.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th November at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to Tarachand Pursram) very rich teak black, and walnut wood office and household furniture including velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, English revolving book case, fancy double and single door almyrah, corner cabinets, marble top center tables, writing table in 3 pieces dressing table, lady's and office writing tables, cashmere folding teapoys, walnut carved folding armchair, iron cots, card tables, carved jewellery boxes, cane easy and low chairs, cane reclining back small show cases, fashionable teapoys, glass door book cases, wall brackets, book stands, leather and tapestry lined sofas, grand piano of well-known Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, safe, phonograph, records, table clock verandah benches, English tea sets, decanters, tumblers, biscuit jars, handies, Japanese vases of different designs, etc., etc.
The above property is on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1915.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET, FULGULLY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of February 1913 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part the following landed property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land of—tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2640 New No. 9652 Old Survey No. 1006 New Survey No. 4890 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7022 Street Nos. 137/141, 49/53 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Doctor Street on or towards the North by public Road and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Framroze B. Badshaw Esq. Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Jamshedjee Kanjibhai Desai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Noormahomed Sulleman and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th June 1914 the following landed property viz.:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (Fazendari) or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2509 (3A) and Street No. 21AB and bounded on the East by the property of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla, on the West by the land of Abdul Majid, on the North by the Main Drain and on the South by a proposed passage and forming portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3/2633.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to F. B. Badshaw, Esqr., Vakil for the Mortgagee at his Office at Lamington Road near Small Causes Court or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23th November, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON; SHIP'S REQUISITES AND FITTINGS, ELECTRICAL STORES, WOODEN HORSE STALL FITTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1915, at the undermentioned place and time.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.), in the P. and C. Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old iron and steel, steel plates, Lowmoor square bars, angles, packing, copper ship side lights, gunmetal pump, blistered cast steel, copper rivets, electrical stores, iron hammock hooks, clinometer, brass thimbles, artificial horizon, forges, firebricks, oldcranks and shafts, etc.

And also at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the British India Dockyard Mazagon, a quantity of wooden horse-stall fittings and wooden cuttings, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUFFALO STABLES SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 6 which is near Clerk Road, Byculla, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots.

The plots now offered for leasing are numbers one to six on the Board's East Agripada (North) Estate. They are well adapted for the erection of buffalo stables and ancillary buildings for which purpose they have been specially arranged.

The ground rent of each plot has been fixed by the Board and the plots are offered for competition subject to this rent. Each bid is to be the amount which the bidder is willing to pay by way of premium in cash on the day of the auction for the right of entering into an agreement to lease.

The roads shown on the plan will be constructed by the Board and will be properly sewered and drained pending and during their construction temporary means of access will be provided to the plots.

The term of the lease will be 99 years from the 1st December 1915. A free period of six months will be given.

The following table shows the area of the plots and the rent fixed by the Board:—

Plot No. 1, area in sq. yds. 2875, rent per annum Rs. 2,400,

Plat No. 2, area in sq. yds. 6440, Rs. 4,000.

Plot No. 3, area in sq. yds. 6507, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 4, area in sq. yds. 4722, rent per annum Rs. 3,500.

Plot No. 5, area in sq. yds. 6469, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 6, area in sq. yds. rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

NOTE:—Intending bidders are particularly requested to inspect the Board's Building rules relating to these plots and also the agreement to lease copies of which can be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS BATLIBOI BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Hajee Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased, and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1915.

Private offers for the said properties will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Hajee Saboo, and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General, and by the Undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE FORT AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and known as Batliboi's Building, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement recently ascertained 230 square yards or thereabouts, but formerly believed to contain by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 134, New No. 4986, Old Survey Nos. 1529, 1530, New Survey No. 9443, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1267, and Street Nos. 14 at 22 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar, Hormasji Muncherji Cama, and Jehangir Hormasji Cama as Trustees, and on or towards the South by the said Tamarind Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will o Mahomed Haji Saboo or to the Undersigned.

N. B.:—The property when fully let realises Rs. 490 per month.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the E. D. Sassoon Mill Chinchpogly, on account of the concerned:—

About 10,000 lbs. of old and partly damaged yarn. The yarn is reeled and of mixed counts and some of it is in bundles and some in knots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted minature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—*(Continued.)*

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 29th inst., sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. ((S. T.), on the premises at the Ebrahimbhoy Paboney Mills Ltd. by order of Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode & Sons.

Dropping waste No. 6 about 3 candis.
Fly waste No. 6 about 40 candis.
Fly waste No. 3 about 4 candis.
Gatter Fly about 20 candis.
Roller Fly about 2 candis.
Oily Cotton No. 1, about 15 candis.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 3 candis.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT, & Co.,

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow opposite Dr. Wamon Dessai's Hospital and near the Parsi Fire Temple at Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome (specially made to order) household teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room spring-cushioned suites of rich tapestry and velvet lined sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes hanging and gown presses, cupboards, side-boards with mirror back, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, tiled top and fancy teapoys, hatstands, book-cases, clothes baskets selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, screen with doors Singer's handsewing machine perambulator, ice-box, wash-hand table, single and double bedsteads crockery ware, glassware, platedware table ornaments cooking utensils, etc.

The property of H. J. Lilly, Esq., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Volunteers' Quarters and opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-room suites of sofas and chairs lined with room suites of softs and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, strong teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, one partition screen to suit for a room, handsome perambulator, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, handsome perambulator, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, gent's bicycle by James in working order with Dunlop tyres, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. M. Barham, Esq. (Archdeacon of Bombay).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th November, 1915.

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BY VICTORIA CROSS.

7,000 Feet. 5 Parts.

The film that has swept whole Bombay.

Usual Half Rates. No Advance.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

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Practice & Evening Sessions as usual.

General Skating from 9 to 10-30 p. m.

DANCE

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Tickets to be had at the Rink or at

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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 26th

SONS OF FRANCE
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IN 3 REELS

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY.

ON SATURDAY THE 27th

VIA WIRELESS

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No. 1 of Pathe Gold-Rooster Plays.

And on Saturday the 4th December.

PRICES Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4, and As. 2.

TIME **:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.**

A bi-weekly change of programme will be given whenever ordinary programmes are presented.

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General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL FEAST EVER BROUGHT TO INDIA

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

THE MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY

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MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

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"Softly awakes my heart", "Samson and Delilah"
"Summer Night" with Violin Obligato
"Abide with me" Liddle

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR .. .. Solo-Pianist
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in a complete change of repertoire

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MISS IVY WIGMORE .. .. .. A. R. C. M. Violinist

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HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

CONCERT-REVUE

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

PROGRAMME

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"Ballet Music" Gounod.

MISS NORA MOON
and
MR. STANLEY VILVIN
will sing the Duet
"Down in the Forest" Landon Ronald.

Miss SYBIL KEYMER
will play
Air and Variations Arr. Kriesler.

Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing.
"Marie my Girl" Aitken.
also Duet with
Mr. STANLEY VILVIN
"Watchman, What of the Night" Sargeant.

The Company has a very large and varied repertoire of Standard Songs, Arias, Operatic excerpts, etc., and will be pleased to include in their programme any particular items if requested to do so.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

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THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will take place between 6th and 15th December. ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 27th November.

For particulars please apply to:—

THE HONY. SECY. FOR HOCKEY,
Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd November 1915 was 30.072 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
TUE	23	m 0 12	28 4	23	m 5 58	19 10
		m 11 40	25 8		5 39a	15 11
WED	24	m 0 43	28 3	24	m 6 33	19 11
		0 12a	25 5		6 8a	16 3
THUR	25	m 1 14	28 0	25	m 7 9	20 2
		0 45a	25 1		6 37a	16 9
FRI.	26	m 1 46	27 8	26	m 7 47	20 5
		1 21a	24 8		7 7a	17 4
SAT.	27	m 2 20	27 2	27	m 8 31	20 8
		2 4a	24 3		7 42a	18 1
SUN	28	m 2 58	26 8	28	m 9 22	20 9
		2 57a	23 10		8 26a	18 11
MON	29	m 3 42	26 3	29	m 10 23	20 7
		4 2a	23 8		9 23a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 50m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„ 6h 51m.	„ 6h 0m.
„ 25 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 51m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 26 (Friday)	„ 6h. 52m.	„ 6h 0m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 52m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 53m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 29 (Monday)	„ 6h. 54m.	„ 6h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st, 11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	30th 3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	„ December	6th. 11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	„	13th. 5h	8-4 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.847 inches
Temperature of Air	83.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 „
Dew Point	75.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.771 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	3.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 „
Minimum do.	78.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NE, WNW, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind do. do.	131 Miles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The disturbance in the peninsula disappeared, but the monsoon is unusually strong and wide-spread. Rain is reported from the Madras Presidency. Some falls have also occured in Upper Burma and in Lower Bengal. Temperature is still high in the belt of the country between Gujarat and upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Calcutta 1 inch., Trichinopoly 3 Madura, Coimbtore and Cuddapah 1½ inches, Madras and Colanda 2in., Masuliptam 4 inches, Nellore 3 and Waltair, 1 inch.

No great change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind; night temperature is in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is 9 deg. to 17 deg F. above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are in excess at Bombay. Night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance is central to-day near Bangalore and may cross into the Arabian sea near Mangalore during the day. It has determined heavy and nearly general rain on the north Coromandel coast and in the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan and in south-east Madras and local rain in Mysore and Malabar. It has decreased slightly in intensity.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel coast and in south-east Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and Malabar. A few showers may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Do. from 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.7	58.6	78	..	0	..
Do. (22nd)	..	..	..	..	..	—0.90
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	86.4	68.2	60	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.0	52.8	50	..	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi	78	139.1	60	..	0	—0.13
Lahore	81.9	45.7	74	..	0	—0.05
Hissar	81.4	44.9	48	..	0	0
Ambala	80.9	46.1	83	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	81.0	48.5	46	..	0	—0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81 7	54.2	47	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	82 7	49 3	62	..	0	—0.13
Jhansi	84 2	62 0	68	0.01	00 1	—0.09
Cawnpore	81 2	55 7	86	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	83.3	55.7	61	..	0	—0 25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85 1	46.2	60	..	0	0
Karachi	86 9	61 9	40	..	0	—0 05
Ajmer	79 8	51 8	42	..	0	—0 10
Jaipur	82 4	51.1	24	..	0	—0 10
Kotah	85.0	62.8	41	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89 4	60 8	30	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	89 3	70 4	47	..	0	0
Veraval	90.4	74 3	62	..	0	—0.27
Rajkot	94.2	66 2	50	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Parn	90 6	69 8	78	..	0	—0.19
Surat	93.7	72 6	69	..	0	—0 12
Ahmedabad	93 4	70.6	44	..	0	—0 13
Deesa	93.9	62.7	32	..	0	—0 11
Neemuch	81.7	63 8	45	..	0	—0.09
Indore	80 4	62.1	72	..	0	—0.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83 3	66 7	80	..	0.65	—0.28
Saugor	83 2	64.6	61	..	0.09	—0.22
Hoshangabad	84 7	67 5	72	..	0	—0 34
Khandwa	83 4	67 9	75	..	0	—0 34
Akola	88 8	68.8	72	..	0.46	0.09
Amraoti	87 6	69.5	72	..	0	—0 44
Nagpur	86 7	69.0	80	..	0	—0 60
Chanda	86 7	71 0	81	..	0.62	0 01
Raipur	83.9	69 6	93	..	0.33	0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90 4	77 4	86	..	0.02	—0 36
Ratnagiri	93 3	76 9	53	..	0.81	0.41
Mormugao	85 6	74.9	82	..	0.87	—0 09
Karwar	86 6	73.2	86	..	1.07	—0.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	68.1	84	0.01	0.15	—0.22
Ahmednagar	85 3	65.9	78	..	0 67	0 .8
Poona	87 2	70 1	77	..	0.33	—0.50
Sholapur	88 8	66.9	69	..	0.66	—0.21
Bijapur	84 2	65.4	86	..	0.39	—0 50
Belgaum	81 3	64.5	91	..	0.94	—0.53
Aurangabad	85.9	67.2	79	..	0	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur.	86 9	68 8	74	..	0.08	0.12
Hyderabad	78 2	69.6	85	..	0.79	—0.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89 8	75.4	83	..	5.08	2.48
Calicut	86.4	76 1	95	0.57	7 02	2.92
Cochin	83 5	74 5	88	0.46	6.69	—1.05
Colombo	85 3	74 0	94	0.64	25.28	14.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	78 0	72 2	98	4 12	14.16	5.54
Bellary	82 3	70 0	88	0.02	6.99	5 34
Cuddapah	81 4	72 7	94	1.72	9 32	6 80
Madras	81.2	73 4	99	2.35	17 04	7 14
Bangalore	..	..	96	0.41	2.60	0.08
Coimbatore	..	..	88	1.35	3.91	1 21
Trichinopoly	89.2	71 1	94	2 80	8.02	4 17
Negaratam	84.5	74 3	78	..	8.53	—3 19

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All diseases cured by use of innoxious homeopathic preparations.

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BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCING THE WAR.

The final instalment on the War Loan has been paid, and the Government and the country have now to consider ways and means of financing the War until the end of next March. Of course, all the money that will be needed will be found, and the duty of the Government is merely to devise the means of raising the sum required in the most advantageous manner. Everyone must admit that our enormous war expenses have so far been financed without the least difficulty. It is true they have caused our imports to show immense expansions and our exports to decline, and that in consequence the foreign exchanges have moved against us; but even this difficulty has been met by the new loan from the United States of £50,000,000, by the export of a substantial amount of gold and by the sale of a considerable quantity of American securities. How the Government proposes to raise the balance of the money required to meet the War expenditures to the end of next March has not yet been disclosed, but presumably well-considered plans will be placed before Parliament and the nation in the not distant future, and there is no doubt that the nation will provide the Government with all the money it requires Exactly how much the expenditure will be up to the end of March cannot, of course, be calculated. Mr. McKenna's recent statement to Parliament provided for an expenditure for the whole fiscal year of £1,589,706,000, of which £770,526,000 was spent from April 1 to October 23. This leaves an estimated expenditure for the rest of the year of £819,180,000, or at the rate of £5,120,000 per day. It is probable, however, that the actual expenditure may not reach this vast sum.

Already more strenuous efforts have been made to prevent waste in military expenditure. We can scarcely hope that all waste will be prevented, but measures have now been taken to obviate a great deal of the waste that was found to have occurred, and therefore we are not without hope that the expenditures will not reach £5,000,000 per day. However, as matters now stand, the sum to be provided by the end of March amounts to the great total of £819,000,000. Against this figure has to be placed the estimated revenue. The revenue so far received has been £120,569,000, and if the estimates are not exceeded, the revenue yet to be collected before the end of the fiscal year will be £184,445,000. But it is more than probable that the sum realised from taxation will substantially exceed the estimates. Should it not do so, the deficiency still to be provided will reach £634,735,000. The combined effect of an excess of revenue over the estimates and of economies in the estimated expenditure may be to bring the deficiency still to be provided for to well below £600,000,000. Towards this sum has to be placed the last instalment on the War Loan, paid this week. Exactly how much this has amounted to is as yet unknown, but measured by the previous instalments it should be about £30,000,000, bringing the total sum raised by the last Loan to about £600,000,000. Beyond the last instalment on the 4½ per cent. War Loan there is the £50,000,000 borrowed in the United States, and a cash balance of £18,000,000. Roughly, therefore, the cash in sight at the end of last week, over and above the revenue, was about £100,000,000. If this amount be deducted from the deficiency the balance remaining to be found is reduced to £537,000,000 if the estimates both of revenue and expenditure are realised, and of somewhat under £500,000,000 if the revenue exceeds the estimates, and there is economy in expenditure. For the purpose of showing how the great sum of money already expended has been raised, we set out below the revenue and expenditure in the period from April 1 to October 23:—

Actual Receipts and Payments April 1 to October 23, 1915.

	£
Revenue	120,569,000
Expenditure	770,526,000
Deficiency	649,957,000
Repayment to the Bank of England.	160,427,000
Repayment of Exchequer Bonds ...	16,395,000
Repayment of other debt ...	9.715,000
Total deficiency	836,494,000
War Loan, 1925—28	35,798,000
Exchequer Bonds	242,000
War Loan, 1925—45	571,000 000
Treasury Bills	145,988,000
Ways and Means	19.850.000
Sum borrowed	772,878,000
Paid from cash balance	63,616,000

Further, to indicate how much money has still to be provided, we set out the estimated revenue and expenditure for the remainder of the year:—

Estimated Receipts and Payments October 24, 1915, to March 31, 1916.

	£
Estimated Revenue	184,445,000
Estimated Expenditure	819,180,000
Deficiency	634,735,000
War Loan, say	30,000,000
American Loan	50,000,000
Cash balance	18,000,000
Cash in hand and in sight	98,000,000
Deficiency to be provided	537,000,000

Presumably the Treasury will not appeal to the public for another loan at present, but will obtain all the money needed by the sale to bankers and others of Treasury bills and short-dated obligations. Apparently the amount of money which bankers have at their disposal has been accumulating for some time past, as the Government has used a substantial part of the money raised for the purpose of redeeming debt incurred in anticipation of the loan. Consequently bankers should have no difficulty in providing the Government with another £200,000,000 or £300,000,000 in order to provide for the War expenditures until the savings of the public have accumulated sufficiently to enable another loan to be offered to investors. The amount of Treasury bills outstanding has been reduced since July 10 from £251,813,000 to £223,138,000. To meet the expenditures until the beginning of January the Treasury will need to borrow in one way or another about £250,000,000, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in raising this money having regard to the very large supply of money in the short-loan market.

The advance in the rates of interest upon Treasury bills to 4⅜ per cent for three months' bills, to 4 7/8 per cent for six months' drafts, and to 5 per cent for nine and twelve months' maturities will certainly attract very large applications. There is, of course, no finer security in the world than a British Government Treasury bill to be bought to give a return of nearly 5 per cent.

The Anglo-French 5-Year 5 per cent External Loan for $500,000,000, which will provide the British Government with £48,000,000 of money, is payable as to 50 per cent on October 29 and the balance on December 3. The influence of this loan upon the American exchange will be felt not merely as to the part accruing to this country, but as to the entire loan. Moreover, recently a great sum of gold has been sent to the United States, and it is evident that a very large amount of the indebtedness of Europe to the United States has been already liquidated or is in course of liquidation. The exports of the United States at the present time are, however, enormous, and if they are maintained at anything like the current rate it is obvious that the exchange provided will not last for more than a few weeks. It is reported that in the week to October 23 the exports of the United States were valued at no less than $98,777,000, and the imports were no more than $28,167,000; there was thus an excess of exports over imports in a single week of $70,610,000. Possibly this was exceptional, and in future the exports may not be as great as this; nevertheless, at this time of year exports are normally very large, and inasmuch as at the present time the usual wheat, cotton, and other exports are supplemented by heavy shipments of goods, it is obvious that the trade balance is likely to be unusually heavy. Still, taking everything into account, the money borrowed in America and the gold sent thither, as well as loans made by America to various foreign countries, should take care of the exchange situation into the New Year. That it will entirely take care of the foreign exchanges can scarcely be hoped for, as in consequence of our great purchases from all countries and the vastness of our adverse trade balance other countries than the United States are in a position to draw gold from London. Indeed, no permanent improvement in the exchanges can be expected to take place until the nation becomes much more economical, and there is a substantial curtailment of imports and expansion of exports.—The "Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd.

		Bales
To-d Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
"	Sales of East Indian ..	500
"	Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	7.06+3
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. ..	9.65 unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	11.69+9
	Mar.	11.95+8
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.74+5
	Mar.	11.98+7
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.58—8
	Mar.	11.85—8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Oct.-Nov.	6.89	
Nov.-Dec.	6.88	
Dec.-Jan.	6.88	
Jan.-Feb.	6.88	
Feb.-March	6.87	
March-April	6.86	
April-May	6.86	+4
May-June	6.86	
June-July	6.84	
July-Aug.	6.82	
Aug.-Sept.	6.72	
Sept.-Oct.	6.63	
Oct.-Nov.	6.60	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.83	
Nov.-Dec.	6.82	
Dec.-Jan	6.82	
Jan.-Feb.	6.82	
Feb.-Mar.	6.81	
Mar.-April.	6.80	
April-May.	6.80	2 points.
May-June.	6.80	
June-July.	6.78	
July-Aug.	6.76	
Aug.-Sept.	6.66	
Sept.-Oct.	6.57	
Oct.-Nov.	6.54	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd,

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..4.85
" "	Fully Good ..	..5 00
" "	Fine ..	..5.15
M. G. No. 1	Oomra Good ..	..5.30
" "	Fine ..	..5.60
" Broach	Good ..	..6.30
" "	Fully Good ..	..6.45
" "	Fine ..	..6.60
" Scinde	Good ..	..4 80
" "	Fully Good ..	..4.95
" "	Fine	..5.10

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 22nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent ..	3,000
Futures at New York January .	11.67—8
Futures at New York March ..	11.95—7
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.75 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.57—7
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.85—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.69.50
Silver Commercial Bars	52⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	25⅛+¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Good demand but short supply.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5 3/16—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅜—3
The sum of £112,000 has been released.	
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs. unchanged	£27.83

WAR LOANS.

3½%	1925/28..	£89⅞
4½%	1925/45..	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 22nd

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,650,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley not offered. Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers	66/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	68/3
Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	61/6
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold—Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	63/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers.	£10/5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£96
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82¾
Copper Braziers	nominal £110
Yellow Metal	12
Hard Spelter	nominal, 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22/10
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal —Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/10½
Tone—Firmer.	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	20
Tone—Firmer.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21/11½
Tone—Firmer.	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21/3
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid. unchgd.	66/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value.	3/0½
Ceylon Rubber Nov. Excited	3/3 to 3/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. ..	..	278	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	227	217	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	225	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	217/8	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	228	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	262/3	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	259/0	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	243	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	.. ..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	226	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhangalkote	.. ..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	.. ..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh	22,562	498 pl.	22,064
Central India	14,248	378 pl.	13,870
Barsi & Nagar	23,420	130 pl.	23,290
Berar	26,640	2,183 pl.	24,456
Central Provinces	5,908	1,726 pl.	4,182
Compta & Dharwar.	35,792		
North-Westerns.	23,817		
Oconada.	4,526	10,438 pl.	62,949
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,252		
Dhollera..	30,649	4,409 pl.	26,240
Broach ..	2,910	.... pl.	2,910
Rajputana	18,860	.... pl.	18,860
N. W. Prov.	124,522	14,150 pl.	150,782
Sind-Punjab.	40,410		
Persian	165	21 pl.	144
American	....	....	....
Egyptian	171	196 —	25
Other Sorts	1,684	788 pl.	896
Total ..	385,505	34,917 pl.	350,588

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 23rd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. 200	190	..	..	Ready
	.. 219	207	..	..	1/25 Jan '16.
Bengals (M.G.)	236	228	218	..	Ready N. C.
	217	207	197	..	Ready O. C.
	.. 229	218	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	228	220	210	..	Ready N. C.
	.. 196	186	..	..	Ready O. C.
	.. 221	209	..	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 235	223	..	..	Ready N. C.
	.. 208	198	..	..	Ready O. C.
	.. 230	218	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	.. 242	232	..	..	Ready N. C.
	.. 220	210	..	..	Ready O. C.
	.. 244	236	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. 244	234	..	..	Ready N. C.
	.. 222	212	..	..	Ready O. C.
	.. 247	239	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	.. 227	217	..	..	Ready.
	.. 250	242	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 231	221	..	..	Ready.
	.. 254	246	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore	.. 234	224	..	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 260	252	..	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	.. 237	227	..	..	Ready
	.. 265	257	..	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Broach (M. G.)	.. 240	230	..	220	Ready.
	.. 286	..	..	..	Feb.-Mar.
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 284	..	..	278	1/25 Ap.'16.
	.. 200	188	..	..	Ready.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	..	..
	.. ..	..	..	235	Ready.
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	247	Ready.
	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	240	Ready.
(H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	235	Ready.
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	251	Ready

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd November, 1915:—

Cotton	5,696 Bales.
Wheat	9,442 cwts.
Linseed	4,286 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,408 "
Gingellyseed	953 "
Poppyseed	51 "
Groundnuts	1,622 "
Castorseed	1,427 "
Rice	3,553 "
Myrabollams	2,283 "
Cottonseed	5,294 "
Mowraseed	220 "
Gram	9,488 "
Joowar	578 "
Maize	172 "
Barley	5,363 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd—4 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	45 8 0	6 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	45 0 0	6 12 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		7 2 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-2	..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	..	37 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	7 13 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	.. ..	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	.. ..	3 11 0	4 1 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	11	6
Linseed May	9	3	9
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	39	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	138½
Do. Shanghai	181½
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-5-9
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	64-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market was characterized to-day by hurricane like activity and the range of fluctuations was very wide and sudden. Great excitement prevailed particularly in Standard, Madhavji, Fazuls and Tata Steel Deferred shares.

The Market opened weak and owing to some unloading the rates sharply slipped down, but gradually they began to assume strength and a remarkable rise was recorded within a short time.

Before close a slight reaction took place and the closing tone was slightly easy.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 415 gradually improved to Rs. 430 but closed at Rs. 427½.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,015, declined to Rs. 1,005 again moved up to Rs. 1,042½ but closed at Rs. 1,022½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,205 rose to Rs. 1,265 but before close declined to Rs. 1,245.

Centrals were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,910 to Rs. 1,947½.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,480, Kohinoors to Rs. 645, Indore Malwas to Rs. 236½ and Crescent to Rs. 110.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 935.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 111½ and closed at Rs. 114. Deferred were placed at Rs. 238 in the morning but swiftly rose to Rs. 258 and again retreated to Rs. 254 before close.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 570. Alcock and Ashdowns were in demand at Rs. 394.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P Notes stood weak at Rs. 86 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 22.

In the Exchange there has been a good demand for remittance and the market was quieter. Transactions in Government paper at 3½ per cent. were at 85-14 and 85-15, small sums 86-4 and 86-5. Jute shares were firm all along.

The quotations were:—Coal:—Chulondoree 25, Bokaro Jheriah 3¾, Baraboni 12¼, 12 3/8, ex-div Raneegunge 28½, 28¾, Jute Alliance Ord. 279, 280, 282, Aucland Ord. 149 150, Barnagore, Ord. 94, 95, Belvedere Ord. 290, Clive Ord. 102, Delta Ord. 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, Dalhousie Ord. 225, 226, Empire Ord. 19¼ 19½, Fort William Ord. 93½, 93¾, 94, Howrah Ord. 192½, 193½, Hooghly Ord. 30½, 30¾, Hooghly Pref. 12¾, 13, Kamarhatty Ord. 270, Kelvin Ord. 276, 278, 279, 281, Lawrence Ord. 207, 206, 207, 208, Northbrook Ord. 18½, 18¾. Standard Ord. 272½, and Union Ord. 346, 347.

Your Baby is growing every day

—that's why in the first few months of his life his food is all-important to him. Without proper food baby's digestive organs will be ruined, and he will grow into a weak, sickly child.

Because you want your baby to grow up strong and happy—you will feed him on Glaxo.

Look at this bonnie boy—he was 2½ years old when this photograph was taken. His parents say "He is a splendid little chap, sweet-tempered and intelligent; we think the fine start he had on Glaxo for two years is to be thanked for this happy state of affairs, and we do thank it."

Glaxo is a complete food for all babies from birth to nine months. Glaxo is easy to prepare and inexpensive, because it is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your Baby every chance by feeding him on Glaxo.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

3483

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.

Hellas	Berg	Bangkok

Nov. 23.

Barpeta	Morgan	Basra
Palamcotta	Dawning	Durban

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Novara	for China
"	Skerries (to arrive)	for Liverpool

The following steamer received port clearance on Tuesday.

Steamer	Zoroaster	for	Mostyn Deep
"	Islami	for	Calcutta

Tuesday, 23rd November, 1915.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain H. Berg, arrived here on Monday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S. Morgan, arrived here yesterday from Basra, which port she left on the 8th instant with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Dawning, arrived here yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 1st instant, with a general cargo and a number of passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Zoroaster:—The steamer Zoroaster, 2,444 tons, Captain J. Wickham, will sail today for Mostyn Deep, with a general cargo.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,904 tons, Captain Watson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st and is due here in the morning of 26th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y Kaisha.
B. Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
C. & R. Rachel	Waddrell	D. Nanji & Sons.
F. Stanley Hall	Howard	K. N. & Co
K. Bombay Maru	Terada	N. Y Kaisha
M. Okara		M. M. & Co
N. Zoroaster	Wickham	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Satanji	B. S. N. Co
Raveri	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Culna		M. M. Co.
3 Talyabi		D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
6 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
5 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
Dredger Governador		A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abelia	Davies	
Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Cameron	Christian	T. M. & Co
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurain	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakestott	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 17 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 24 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 2 casks Indian chutney Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 99 bales cotton yarn Assur Veerjee Mills, 48 bales cotton yarn John Bruce & Murray & Co., 1,323 cwt. linseed oilcake F. P. Campbell & Co., 125 cwt. raisins M. Jafferbhoy, 48 bales wool A. Meyer, 20 bales wool M. Jafferbhoy, 39 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 92 bales wool J. M. Dama.

Skerries (s) 3,279 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons, 479 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 91 bundles staves Comar & Co., 15 bundles iron poops Comar & Co., 8 casks wooden tops Comar & Co., 120 bundles shoots of empty casks Cutler Palmer & Co., 20 bundles iron hoops Cutler Palmer & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 400 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy, 9 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 1 pot rosa oil Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 25 bales cotton twist Assur Veerjee Mills.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 12 bales goat skins E. N. Stein, 35 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 195 cwt. kismiss G. H. Esmail, 8 cases quinine sulphate Grindlay & Co., 100 cases bristles Allen Bros., 8 cwt. dry ginger A. Cassum, 30 cwt. dry ginger G. Suchidana & Co., 35 tons linseed oilcake L. & F. Barraclough & Co., 8 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 15 bales cowhides P. E. Boya & Sons, 10 cwt. samoodra fin M. A. Kayum, 3 cwt. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 150 cwt. almond kernels M. Jafferbhoy, 85 cwt. turmuric bulbs M. Jafferbhoy, 63 cwt. raisins M. Jafferbhoy, 155 cwt. dry chillies M. Jafferbhoy, 338 cwt. gum arabic M. Jafferbhoy, 4 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 30 bales cowhides Cassum Rahimtoola & Sons, 12 cwt. beeswax G. B. Heerjee 12 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 4 bales cowhides A. Cassum, 95 cwt. gum arabic S. Khetsey & Co., 5 cwt. almond seeds S. Khetsey & Co.

Culna (s) 6 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 150 bales hemp Chutarbhuj Reraj & Co.

Malta (s) 500 cwt. poppy seed A. Durst, 200 cwt. linseed A. Durst, 20 cwt. cajunuts A. Durst, 12,453 cwt. barley Ralli Bros, 136 cwt. kismiss T. Canji & Co., 162 cwt. kesta seed T. Canji & Co., 150 cwt. gum olibanum J. Nurbharam & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 4 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook & Son

FOR HULL.

Rachel (s) 176 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy, 6,140 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji, 2,000 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotum.

Abelia (s) 10,790 cwt. cotton seed S. Coovesji & Co., 34,027 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros. 4,600 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 9 cwt. fishmaws H. A. Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Maloja from London Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—43 bars silver, 1 box 1 case bar gold, 2 boxes coins, 4 boxes specie, 1 case cycle parts, 1 case canvas, 1 case 2 packages sporting gun, 1 case paper, 1 case vinegar essence, 1 case cotton twine, 1 case chloral hydrate, 1 case jams, 1 case rubber, 1 case sealing wax, 1 case boot polish, 1 case blacking, 1 case chocolate, 1 case codliver oil, 6 kegs soda hydrosulphate, 23 cases imt. silver lametta, 95 cases champagne, 35 cases brandy, 47 bags cummin seed.

S. S. Bombay Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—203 cases camphor, 275 bundles 200 bags ginger, 75 cases vegetable wax, 31 cases 22 packages sulphur, 78 cases cotton yarn 277 cases glass bottles, 131 cases glass chimney, 92 cases glass tumbler, 71 cases glass bangles, 49 cases glass mirrors, 9 cases glass globes, 450 casks cement, 25 packages China roots, 700 cases cassia, 1 case sewing thread, 543 coils rope, 100 cases sugarcandy, 1 case cigar, 300 rolls 80 cases earthenware, 3 cases raw silk, 22 cases dry preserves, 5 cases bamboo stick, 18 cases umbrella stick, 90 cases enamelwars,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of property holders of Lonawla and Khandalla, to take steps against proposed heavy water-tax, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

Meeting of Ripon Club, to express regret at Sir P. M. Mehta's death.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting and Dinner, Union Rooms, 7-15 and 8-45 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of R. W. Bro. Sir P. M. Mehta by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. at Freemasons' Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"War is Love"	6
Responsibilities of Directors	6
Mr. Watcha's Election	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Greaves Cotton and Company's Mills	5
Bombay Legislative Council	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Late Sir P. M. Mehta	5
Football at Home	5
All-India News in Brief	8
Benares Conspiracy Case	8
Lahore Conspiracy Case	8
Lord and Lady Willingdon	9
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
CORRESPONDENCE	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

PUDNEY—CAMERON.—At St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, on the 23rd instant by the Venerable Archdeacon Barham, May Addison Pudney to Alastair Cameron

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Nov. 23.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Special Training Camp at Santa Cruz.

Programme for the week ending 27th November 1915.

Parade 6-30 a.m. Drill Order.
Move off 6-40 a.m.

Troop Leaders are expected to have their troops told off and ready to move off at the above time.

Wednesday, 24th Convoy.
Thursday, 25th Fire Tactics.
Friday, 26th Cavalry Screen.
Saturday, 27th No morning parade.
Saturday, 27th Afternoon parade. Cavalry scheme under Major Herdon, G.S.O.

Train leaves Churchgate 3-3 p.m. Parade Camp 3-45. Drill Order.

STANLEY REED,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

November, 24.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

151. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November and December. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

8 days 1st to 8th Dec. "J" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

5 days 9th to 13th Dec. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

4 days 14th to 17th Dec. "B" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

4 days 18th to 21st Dec. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

3 days 22nd 24th Dec. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

2 days 25th to 26th Dec. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

6 days 27th to 31st Dec. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 6 men per day.

280. Musketry.—The Range at Ghatkopar is allotted as follows:—

"L" Coy. from Wednesday 24th to Saturday 27th inst. both days inclusive. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

282. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8781 Vol. E. V. Rieu.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Nov. 23.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, R.V.A., Commanding.

978. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 21st instant. Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Banks C. B. Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Sherren E. A.

979. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2, Companies will parade at the Cooperage Bandstand on Thursday 25th instant at 7 a.m. for Rifle and Squad. Drill. Dress khaki shirts, shorts, and putties. All members are requested to attend.

Officers and Sergeants for 7.5in. B.L. Gun Drill will parade at Colaba North Battery on Thursday 25th instant at 7 a.m.

980. Enrolments.—No. 1559 Gr. Osborne R. having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad, with effect from 1-11-15.

No. 1724 Gr. Meldrum A. N. having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad, with effect from 17-10-15.

981. Leave.—Captain H. A. Starkey is granted leave for one month from 15-12-15.

No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

982. Parades.—No. 4 Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 28th instant at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 28th instant at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut., B.V.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 to 8 p.m.

March .....Paris .....Mezzacapo.
Caprice .....Echoes des Bastions...King.
Valse .....Love and Life in Holland....Joyce.
Selection .....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan.
Song .....Roses .....Adams.
Gavotte .....Confidences .....Wesley.
Selection .....The Thistle .....Myddleton.
Two Step ...Anona .....Grey.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—Steadfast and True .....£..... Teike
Overture.—Le Domino Noir ..... Auber
Valse.—Destiny ..... Baynes
Selection.—The Yeomen of the Guard Sullivan
Song.—Rosary ..... Nevin
Potpourri.—Melodious Memories ..... Finck
Two Step.—Puppchen ..... Gilbert

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr J. P. Orr, business of a formal nature was transacted.

LONAWLA AND KHANDALLA PROPERTY HOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the property holders of Lonawla and Khandalla is called at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the office of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to consider what steps to be taken against the proposed heavy water tax. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No attacks or deaths from plague or cholera occurred in the city on Monday. There were two attacks of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 43 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 66 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,226, out of which 11 proved to be plague-stricken.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICE-BEARERS CONFIRMED.

A meeting of the Indian Students' Friends' Committee was held llast evening in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bhadurji, Bart-at-Law.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Committee, all the members present standing:—

"This Committee places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss caused by the death of Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta K.C.I.E., who was a great champion of education and a tried and trusted friend of the student community and authorises the president to convey the sincere condolences of the Committee to Lady Mehta and family in their sad bereavement from the chair."

The meeting next confirmed the appointments of the following gentlemen to the respective offices which they have kindly consented to hold:—President, The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad; Vice Presidents, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Faiz B. Tayabji, Vishvanath P. Vaidya, D. F. Mulla and J. B. Petit; Chairman, Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Munsiff.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to form the Executive Committee for the year 1915-16:—

All the office bearers; Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, S. M. Manga and A. P. Subavalla, for the Law section; Drs. M. V. Mehta and C. M. Desai for the Medical Section; Messrs. S. P. Mehta and K. H. Vakil for the Science Secaion; and Messrs. J. K. Mehta and Ruttansi Dharmsi Morarji Gokuldas.

The proceedings came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

LORD WILLINGDON'S RETURN.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party returned to Bombay yesterday evening, after visiting various places in the Konkan Districts.

Their Excellencies landed at the Apollo Bunder from the R.I.M. launch Diamond. Major Greig, Military Secretary to the Governor, Commander Huddleston, R.I.M. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Sheriff of Bombay, were present at the Bunder to receive them. The arrival was private.

GREAVES COTTON AND COMPANY'S MILLS.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION DECIDED UPON.

The adjourned extraordinary meetings of the mills under the management of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Company were held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. H. R. Greaves presided.

The business of the afternoon commenced with the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. After the Chairman had read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. S. E. Warden read some correspondence which had taken place between Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Company, Solicitors, on behalf of their client,—a shareholder of the Company,—and the agents of the Mills, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., in which the former requested old account books to be produced for inspection, going so far back as twenty-five years. To this the agents had replied that the books were burned, and it was impossible to produce them.

After Mr. Warden had finished reading the correspondence, Mr. Greaves said that it was absurd to be called upon to produce minutes of meetings and account books which were as old as twenty-five years. The books had been destroyed, and the company could not produce them.

A shareholder then proposed that Messrs. H. R. Greaves and M. A. J. Noble be appointed liquidators without any remuneration, and Mr. Dinshaw Modi seconded it.

Another shareholder proposed that Mr. Greaves and Mr. Parakh be appointed liquidators, the latter at a remuneration of half per cent.

Mr. Latimer said that he had succeeded in inducing Sir Sassoon J. David and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha to act as liquidators and he proposed their names as such. He was duly seconded.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was absurd to appoint liquidators at a remuneration when their finances were already in so low a condition. They could appoint liquidators without any remuneration and it was no use spending more money. Were they going to pay half per cent. to Mr. Parakh only and not to Mr. Greaves? Mr. Greaves had done his best for the company and it was proper that they should appoint him as liquidator together with Mr Noble, who had so varied and wide an experience in matters of this sort. The speaker had no prejudice against Mr. Parakh, in fact he did not know him at all, but when they discussed the appointment of liquidators it was proper that the fittest men should be appointed.

Mr. R. E. Barucha proposed that Mr. Greaves and Sir Sassoon J. David be appointed liquidators, which was duly seconded.

Mr. Chunilal B. Vakilna said that Mr. Parakh was a professional man and an M.A., LL.B. He had ten years' experience, and it was better to have the services of an able paid liquidator than to have them gratuitously. He wanted to have independent men to look after their interests.

Mr. Greaves said that personally he was quite willing to stand aside in favour of Sir Sassoon and Sir Shapurji, if the shareholders wished it. They could not obtain the services of more competent men to look after their interests than these two gentlemen. On the other hand the shareholders wished that his name should be associated with those two gentlemen he had no objection to that even

At this stage the several amendments were withdrawn and Mr. Latimer moved that Mr. Herbert Greaves, Sir Sassoon J. David and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha be appointed liquidators without any remuneration.

The amendment was carried and then it was passed as a substantive proposition.

The same liquidators were then appointed for the other mills, namely, the Connaught Mills Company, James Greaves Mills Company, and the Imperial Mills Company.

The Meeting was then dissolved. Mr. Noble at this stage read the following letter which Mr. S. E. Warden had received from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company:—

Dear Sir,—We thank you for your letter of even date and beg to confirm the arrangement made by the Committee of shareholders, that either Mr. R. B. Parakh or Mr. M. H. J Noble shall act with Mr. Greaves as liquidators of the concerns mentioned.—Yours faithfully,

GREAVES COTTON & Co.

Mr. Noble said that it was a breach of faith on the part of the Company not to have appointed him. He had allowed them the use of all the proxies which he had collected on that understanding.

Mr. Greaves in answer said that he had put the whole thing before the shareholders and he had left them to decide as to who should be appointed liquidators. Personally he had no objection to act with Mr. Noble, but the shareholders had taken another view of the matter.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Now that the sessions of the Congress and the Moslem League are going to be held in Bombay this Christmas, students from various colleges are enthusiastically offering their services as volunteers. Many college authorities have raised no objection to the students' desire to work as volunteers. Indeed, there seems to be no reason why they should.

But what one cannot understand is this. While Professor Covernton, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has allowed Hindu students to volunteer for the Congress, he has taken exception to the Moslem students of his college volunteering for the Moslem League. There seems no earthly reason for this discrimination. The Congress and the League have got similar aims, viz., attainment of self-government through constitutional means.

Besides, it is a question whether any Principal or Professor can exercise control over the *private* affairs of the students beyond his jurisdiction over them with regard to the due observance of *college discipline*.

I hope, Sir, you will give the strength of the voice of your paper against this injustice to the Moslem students.—Yours etc.,

M. A. P.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BARODA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held this evening in the Maharaja Theatre to express feelings of grief at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Dewan, Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, was in the chair.

Mr. Madhav Rao thanked the public for the opportunity given to him to give vent to his feelings of profound respect for the deceased hero of the Indian political arena.

Mr. Sarngpani, retired Judge, then moved the following resolution:—"The citizens of Baroda in a public meeting assembled desire to express their feelings of profound regret at the lamented death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E. In his death India has sustained an irreparable national loss, as he was one of her greatest patriots and trusted leaders."

Messrs. Khaserao Jadhav and Masani and Major Sindhe supported the resolution, asking every Indian to follow in the footsteps of the departed great man.

Mr. Sane, Pleader, then moved another resolution requesting the chairman to convey to Lady Mehta and other members of Sir Pherozeshah's family the deep sympathy of the citizens of Baroda in their great sorrow. The proceedings terminated with prayers for the eternal rest of the soul of the deceased.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BELGAUM.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum expressing their regret for the loss caused by the death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mhta, M.A., LL.D., K. C.I.E., one of India's greatest patriot and statesman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the citizen of Belgaum in a public meeting assembled do hereby record with very great regret the loss caused not only to the Town and Island of Bombay but to the whole British Empire by the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, M.A. LL.D., K.C.I.E., who had ever at his heart the welfare of his countrymen and whose cause he voiced forth with great eloquence and sturdy independence, and that they beg to offer their great sympathy and heartfelt condolences to Lady Mehta and to all his other relations in their sad bereavement."

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. R. Midgley, Yorkshire L. I.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Pressly, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. B. Grundy, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. Mello, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. N. Hubbard, Irish Guards.
Lieut. C. S. Stevenson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Abbott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Cholmeley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. L. J. Clarence, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. D. Coyler, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Emerson, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. A. Foulis, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Julius, Essex.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Lowe, Devons.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. P. M. Ross, Scottish Borderers.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. A. Muir, Cameronians.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. W. E. Robinson, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. H. Barker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R Meiklejohn, Cameronians.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Brigadier-General Knatchbull.
Lieut. D. N. Black, Service Corps.
Lieut. G. Streeten, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. G. Oliver, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Sutton, Sherwoods.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The 247th list of casualties from France gives one killed, one died of wounds and six wounded.

The 117th list from Mesopotamia gives a few wounded, none killed.

The 90th list from the Mediterranean gives Nak Karbir Rai 1-4 Gurkhas, killed and eight wounded in the same regiment.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG ZORASTRIAN C.C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana, by 272 runs and 7 wickets. Scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

D. N. Pavri, b Syed 7; A. Wadia, c and b Syed, 1; Polishwalla c and b Syed, 0; K. Irani, c and b Syed, 11; D. M. Pavri, b Syed, 0; Davar, c and b Syed, 2; Driver, c and b C. Mah., 1; Handiwala, c and b Syed, 0; Mirza, c and b Wali, 4; Setna, b C. Wali, 2; Nariman, not out, 2. Total 30.

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

A. E. Boatawala, b Mirza, 0; G. M. Shaik, run out, 48; Vali Ahmed, c and b Irani, 177; C. Murad, l.b.w., b Pavri, 15; C. M. Ali, not out, 51; A. K. Tumboowala, Syed Ibrahim, P. B. Erfani, M. Attar, A. R. Burtain, and M. Chickly, did not bat; extras, 11 Total (for 4 wkts.), 302.

THE CRICKET CARNIVAL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Committee have appointed Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, the well-known photographers, to take photographs and cinematograph pictures at the forthcoming cricket carnival. Thus all lovers of cricket will be able to obtain excellent photographic souvenirs of the match at moderate charges and at the shortest notice.

NO POLITICAL WARFARE.

COLONIES AND MOTHERLAND.

Correspondence has passed between Sir John McCall (Agent-General for Tasmania), and Mr. Bonar Law on the subject of "political warfare."

Sir John, under date October 27, wrote to the Colonial Secretary in the following terms:—

Dear Mr. Bonar Law—I wish to draw your attention to a cablegram that appeared in yesterday's "Daily Telegraph," in which it is stated on the authority of the "Melbourne Argus" that "the political warfare in England is calculated to injure Imperial solidarity," and adds: "It would be lamentable if the appeals for recruits in Australia met with the retort, 'The people of Great Britain are quarrelling among themselves; why should we enlist?'"

There have been comments in the Australian and New Zealand newspapers suggesting considerable unrest and an uncertainty of outlook as a result of cables describing the recruiting campaign in Great Britain. These comments are no doubt largely based on cables summarising the views of party newspapers in this country. and, in view of the strong loyalty and determination of the people of Australia, as shown by the gallantry of their men in Gallipoli and their gifts of money, I am sure that a word is wanted from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, after all, is their Minister, to prevent an exaggerated view of the position being accepted by Press and people of Australia. I shall be glad if you will let them have that "word," giving the position of the Government, which could be cabled to the people of Australia and New Zealand, and I am sure they will be glad to have your statement, and be prepared to accept it.

I am of opinion that what is most required now in the present crisis are definite and strong statements made by responsible Ministers. I feel sure that such a statement would assist public opinion in forming a correct judgment of the situation. The Australasians are full of loyalty to the Crown, and are anxious to support the Imperial connection; but they require authoritative announcements from time to time to save them from error. Yours very sincerely,—JOHN MCCALL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S LETTER.

Mr. Bonar Law, on the same date, replied from the Colonial Office as follows:—

Dear Sir John McCall—I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to an extract from the "Melbourne Argus" to the effect that the "political warfare in England is calculated to injure Imperial solidarity." It would be a great misfortune if it were to be supposed that at such a time there is political warfare in England.

I have now been a member of the present Cabinet for more than four months, and I can say with absolute confidence that during the whole of that time no political issue of any kind has ever been raised. This is true of the Government, and, as far as I can judge, it is true also of this country. The whole nation is absolutely united in its determination to carry the war to a successful termination, and the only difference of opinion amongst us is as to whether the strength which ought to come from this material unity is being most efficiently used in the prosecution of the war.

From this point of view there is much criticism of the Government, in regard to which, as a member of the Cabinet, I can say nothing; but one's kinsmen beyond the seas can be sure of this, that there is no weakening on the part of the Mother Country, and I may add that greatly as we at home prize and honour the sacrifices which have been made and the splendid heroism which has been displayed by our Colonial fellow subjects, I, as a Colonial by birth, may be permitted to say that in my opinion the rest of the British Empire has the right to be proud of the part which has been and is being played in this war by the men of the Old Country.—Yours sincerely,—A. BONAR LAW.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am so glad your correspondent, A. V. Thakkar, has raised again the question of overcrowding third class passengers. He has quoted facts and figures which can be substantiated, if an inquiry were held, in the matter. But who is there to insist on such an inquiry? The victims of the railway companies' brutality are mere third class passengers, who are generally poor and voiceless. The third class passengers contribute most, but the ungrateful companies inflict the greatest hardships on them. Why? Because the companies know that there is no one to control it, no one to force it to increase its rolling stock for the third class passengers, no one to force it to run more trains or longer trains.

The only way to bring the companies to their senses is to prosecute the railway servants and railway police who enforce overcrowding. But the third class passengers whether travelling for pleasure or on business cannot undertake such prosecutions. This work must be taken up by the Associations formed for enforcing the rights of third class passengers. As the "Indian Patriot" recently remarked "appeals to Governments have been in vain; appeals to Railway companies have been in vain." The railway passenger's Associations must give up such appeals. They must prosecute. *Prosecutions alone will give the desired result.* If the Associations do not prosecute the oppressors of the third class passenger, they have no right to exist.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Monday the 15th, was observed at the Quetta Cadet College as "Commission Day," Commissions in the Indian Army and prizes being presented to the first batch of Cadets who joined the College last May.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

SOME REMARKABLE RESULTS.

LEAGUE TABLES.

There was no lack of keenness in the game on the Boleyn Castle ground, where the issue of the encounter meant so much to both clubs. West Ham United won, and so obtained double figures on points, a distinction only previously enjoyed by Chelsea, Brentford, and Millwall. That the United's success was thoroughly earned can scarcely be said, for its second goal was in the nature of a gift, Winyard, the Millwall goalkeeper, allowing the ball to slip from his hands after a shot by Shea. Had Winyard been able to regain his balance he might have cleared before Stallard's onward rush had clinched matters. The home centre-forward did not combine very well with his wings, but he must be given credit for persistency and earnestness, two qualities which were in evidence throughout the game. There were periods when pretty play between Ashton and Shea was seen, but there seemed to be a lack of understanding on the left wing. Pudde-foot working too much to the centre to be a good partner to Mackesy. The best back on the field was Fort, the Millwall right-back, and Wilson was the most prominent of the visitors' half-backs. Davis, as usaul, was clever in his movements, but he was too well matched to be able to score.

Fast play characterised the match between the Queen's Park Rangers and Fulham at Kensal Rise, and the supporters of the Rangers had the satisfaction of seeing their favourite team successful again. The victory over Chelsea was followed by a win over another West London club, and Fulham was beaten on its merits by the odd goal of three. The Rangers were quicker on the ball than the visitors, and their removal from the bottom of the Combination table will give them fresh courage and a determination to rise still higher.

LEADER'S REVERSES.

In the Lancashire Section of the League there were remarkable results. Manchester City lost on its own ground to the lowly-placed Bolton Wanderers by the odd goal of three, and Everton, the leading club in the section, lost at Stoke by 3 goals to 2. Burnley had an easy task on its own ground, where Oldham Athletic was defeated by four clear goals, but Liverpool lost at home to Manchester United, and Preston North End fared even worse, for it succumbed to Southport Central by 5 goals to 0 at Preston.

Fog caused one game in the Midland section to be postponed, this being the Leeds City—Sheffield United match. But the most prominent feature of the competition was the defeat of Notts County at Lincoln, where the City won by three goals to 0, so that now there is no club in a prominent competition in England which has not suffered defeat. Leicester Fosse divided points at Hull; but Notts Forest, another prominent club in the section, made splendid show against Barnsley and won by five clear goals. Sheffield Wednesday looks like coming into its own again, for Huddersfield Town was beaten by 2 goals to 1. In the important game between Bradford and Bradford City the former won by 3 goals to 1, and is likely to hold its own among the leaders.

LEAGUE TABLE.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 30th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Ast.	Pts.
Chelsea	9	6	1	2	20	8	14
Brentford	9	6	1	3	17	12	13
Millwall	9	6	2	3	21	14	11
West Ham United	9	4	3	2	14	12	10
Tottenham Hotspur	9	3	3	3	15	12	9
Fulham	9	4	4	1	21	17	9
Arsenal	9	4	4	1	16	14	9
Crystal Palace	9	4	5	0	13	18	8
Clapton Orient	9	3	4	2	9	14	8
Queen's Park R.	9	3	6	0	9	16	6
Watford	9	3	6	0	9	18	6
Croydon Common	9	2	6	1	13	22	5

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 30th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Ast.	Pts
Burnley	9	5	1	3	33	15	13
Stoke	9	5	1	3	18	12	13
Everton	9	6	3	0	28	18	12
Manchester City	9	5	2	2	20	14	12
Bury	9	5	3	1	21	20	11
Stockport County	9	4	3	2	14	11	10
Oldham Athletic	9	4	3	2	18	20	10
Southport City	9	4	4	1	18	9	9
Manchester United	9	3	3	3	18	18	9
Liverpool	9	2	3	4	13	15	8
Blackpool	9	3	5	1	17	20	7
Rochdale	9	2	5	2	10	20	6
Bolton Wanderers	9	2	6	1	18	32	5
Preston North End	9	0	8	1	5	29	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 30th.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Ast.	Pts.
Notts County	8	5	1	2	16	10	12
Leicester Fosse	8	4	1	3	15	7	11
Notts Forest	8	5	2	1	21	13	11
Bradford	9	5	3	1	21	17	11
Leeds City	8	5	3	0	20	15	10
Lincoln City	9	4	4	1	20	19	9
Barnsley	9	4	4	1	19	22	9
Huddersfield Town	8	3	3	2	14	14	8
Hull City	9	3	4	2	16	19	8
Sheffield United	8	2	3	3	15	16	7
Bradford City	8	3	5	0	14	16	6
Derby County	9	2	5	2	17	23	6
Sheffield Wednesday	8	2	5	1	10	18	5
Grimsby Town	9	1	5	3	12	21	5

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday October 30th Inclusive.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Ast.	Pts.
Celtic	10	8	2	0	25	9	16
Hearts	12	7	3	2	23	15	16
Rangers	8	7	1	0	22	8	14
Morton	11	7	4	0	23	13	14
Ayr. United	11	5	3	3	29	15	13
Patrick Thistle	10	4	2	4	18	11	12
Kilmarnock	11	4	3	4	15	11	12
Hamilton A.	11	6	5	0	23	17	12
Motherwell	11	6	4	2	25	20	12
Dundee	11	5	5	1	16	15	11
Clyde	11	4	4	3	15	21	11
St. Mirren	11	5	6	0	15	18	10
Queen's Park	11	4	5	2	15	27	10
Dumbarton	11	3	6	3	17	26	8
Hibernians	13	2	5	5	11	19	8
Falkirk	11	2	5	4	10	19	8
Airdrieonians	11	2	5	4	11	17	8
Aberdeen	12	1	5	6	15	21	8
Third Lanark	11	1	4	6	5	15	8
Raith Rovers	11	0	7	4	4	15	8

THE
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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1915.

"WAR IS LOVE!"

Professor Reinhold Seeborg, of the University of Berlin, has just arrived at the interesting deduction that war is not in contravention of any accepted moral code; therefore war is love! "If," says the inspired Professor, "the highest law and the rule of morals is Love, and if war is moral,—and of this there can be no doubt (!),—it follows that war must be a work of Love." Merely to express the opinion that the learned gentleman is a harmless lunatic would be the easiest way to dispose of this novel discovery, and, for the German nation as a whole it would be the most convenient, for the theory in itself discloses the abject bestiality to which the intellectuals of Germany have sunk and the contemptible subjection of the pen to the sword. Professor Seeborg is one of the shining lights of the Berlin Academy and has a world wide reputation. He is no amateur sword-rattling quill-driver of the Bernhardi type. As the Professor of New Testament Exegesis he is equalled by few, and we may say equalled by none to-day in the ease with which he is able to convert the noble ethics of the Gospel to the foul psychology of modern Germany,—an accomplishment of which he need not be proud.

The Founder of Christianity looked for a proof of the genuineness of our love in our readiness to love our enemy. We do that in effect when we kill him. We are, of course, to do the very worst we can think of to our enemy, to render him in every way in our power incapable of action, but we are not necessarily hating him in doing so.

May the Gods spare us from such love from such enemies! Our own reading of the Gospel of Jesus Christ is happily different. We recall the incident, when the High Priest of the Jews came out with the mob of soldiers and ruffians to arrest the Saviour, and His disciple in endeavouring to save Him, struck one of the Jews with a sword and cut off his ear. He forbade His faithful follower to show any further violence. Christ loved His enemy, but not in the German way, we say this with all reverence, and that is why He did not say to the disciple,—having cut of My enemy's ear you may now chop off his head,—and "render him in every way in our power incapable!"

If there is anything in which Christianity has set a glowing example to the creeds born before or after it, it is surely in the lessons of Pity and Tenderness, as witnessed in the work of the Red Cross, carried on in the days of the Crusades by monks and nuns and nowadays by an organised society, and by the tempering of Justice with Mercy common with some notable exceptions to Christian peoples. Professor Seeborg however will have none of it. "In obeying the Apostolc injunction "Let brotherly love continue." we must not entertain" he says, "the foolish conviction that mercy, tenderness, or what is commonly called Humanity should interpose." If a savant living in the seclusion of his study, far from the lurid flames of war, can expound such an outrageous doctrine, then we have no need to feel surprised at the murder of Edith Cavell, the sinking of innocent neutrals or any other viciousness whatever carried out by those Germans, who have become inured to horrors by having lived in their midst and perpetrated them for the last fifteen months. "Prove your overwhelming love by burning, slaying ravishing and devastating on every hand" this exclaims an English contemporary is the antithesis of this new Christianity. "It is this," the Professor cheerfully continues, "which makes war so clearly a work of brotherly Christian love. For it brings an arrogant and envious nation to its senses and reduces the sum total of greed, envy and malice in millions of men who have been vanquished" Lest the Church be outdone by the Academy, the distinguished Leipsic divine, Pastor Lober, flavours the new theory of Nazareth by sententiously declaring. "He is to be praised and envied who sees his enemies perish!" Such is the Higher Criticism and such is modern Germany! Since the days of the French Revolution, Socialism,—that is to say, the application of the principles of Humanity to the operation of the Law,—has steadily gressed from the obscurities of idealism to the more subtle realities. A hundred years ago the thought of Socialism made most people think of the Reign of Terror, for it seemed to embrace the idea of the ultimate washing away of the surrounding impurities in the blood of our fellow-creatures—in wholesale judicial murders. In Germany this aspect of Christian Socialism seems to survive or rather to have been reincarnated. The theory of Professor Seeborg is after all the theory of Fouquier—Tinville. The German Government is but a replica of the Committee of Public Safety. When Schiller sang,—*alles menschen werde bruder*,—his notion, and in those days Germany's notion, of brotherly love was very different from that expounded by Professor Seeborg and publicly endorsed by the pulpit to-day. Germany has been going backwards morally during the last century. Of this there can now be no doubt. The reason is not unique. History affords a parallel in the decline of the ancient Persians. The more they conquered the more they fell. The advance of their Arms spelt the retrogression of their Art and the finer sentiments it engenders. The successes against Napoleon, the Danes, the Austrians and the French were nails driven into the coffin of real German culture. The end of this war will see the earth heaped over its successor. The world will be the purer for its disappearance from amongst the living creeds.

MR. WACHA'S ELECTION.

The unanimous election of Mr. D. E. Wacha to represent the Bombay Corporation on the Provincial Legislative Council in succession to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will cause profound satisfaction, not in Bombay City alone but throughout the Presidency. Sir Balchandra Krishna, in moving Mr. Wacha's election, spoke of the great difficulty of filling up a vacancy, caused by the death of so illustrious a colleague. That, no doubt, is true, but it is also none the less true that in this case there was no difficulty in making a decision, because everything pointed pre-eminently to one man as the representative of the Corporation and that was Mr. Wacha. Mr Wacha is now the Nestor of the Corporation. That body contains no other member who can equal him in his experience, his great knowledge of municipal affairs and his completely disinterested devotion to public work. But the Corporation requires to be represented on the Legislative Council by some one who will do more than merely represent the interests of the City of Bombay, though that may be a prime duty. Just as in Great Britain a man goes to Parliament to represent not merely his constituency but the interests of the country at large, so in our legislative councils a member, whatever his constituency, is expected to be capable of dealing with all the public questions of the Province. In this respect no one in the Bombay Corporation would pretend to stand in front of Mr. Wacha, a man who has devoted himself to all the public questions of the Presidency and the Empire, with as much singleness of purpose and energy as ability, for a lifetime. Mr. Wacha will bring into the Council a courage and a pertinacity which is not less even than that of his predecessor, and behind it there will be a fund of ripe wisdom, natural and acquired, and capacity, which will go far to make up for the great loss that it has sustained.

The Bombay legislature is, in fact, fortunate in thus acquiring the service of one of India's foremost public men, and one whose integrity and devotion to his country have long been one of its proud possessions. Sir Balchandra referred to the bitterness sometimes of Mr. Wacha's trenchant criticisms, and another speaker commented on his uncompromising and independent character as an opponent. Those are attributes which we need not regret. In this country our legislative councils are not likely to suffer, but rather to gain, by the acquisition of men who speak out their minds and pursue their course with a direct and inflexible purpose. Mr. Wacha suffers from a constitutional ability to suppress his indignation when it is roused, and it is due to him to say that his indignation is generally roused in a good cause. But that is a quality which has made Mr. Wacha as much loved as he is feared. and we should be sorry to think that in a new sphere he would be less likely to speak his mind than in any of the old ones. Finally, as a master of finance Mr. Wacha will be a tower of strength to the cause of public economy and financial purity, and his criticisms on the Provincial Budget should be as serviceable to the Government as they will be protective of the public interest. Mr. Wacha has reached an age when many men begin to think of laying aside some of the burdens that they have borne through life. But circumstances have combined to cast upon his shoulders at such a stage many new ones. In undertaking the representation of the City that he has served so long and so well in the Provincial Council he gives one more proof of his selfless devotion to the public interest which was so markedly acknowledged by the speakers who supported his election on Monday.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS.

When misfortune overtakes concerns in which people's money is invested a good deal of personal wrangling and controversy usually occurs amongst the interested parties when the day of reckoning comes round, and it is only natural that a little feeling should be displayed by investors in their anxiety to learn how their hard-earned savings have been dissipated. It is therefore not surprising that a good deal of controversy should have arisen at the shareholders' meetings of the Greaves Cotton mills, when the questions of liquidation came up for discussion. In this particular case, it would appear that some of the luckless investors have to submit to an additional hardship in being denied the privilege of having the internal administration of the companies' affairs thoroughly probed and sifted by an independent body because, according to Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, "it was absurd to appoint liquidators at a remuneration when their finances were already in so low a condition. They could appoint liquidators without any remuneration, and it was no use spending any more money." In this respect we disagree with Dr. Cursetji, and if the principle he advocated were generally adopted when the affairs of bankrupt public companies went into liquidation, the procedure would be calculated seriously to jeopardise the interests of investors, who have entrusted their money to others to deal with, on the assurance that under the Public Companies' Act the possibility of their money being frittered away through either mismanagement or fraud are slight. If, therefore, it is possible under the Act, for a directorate to absorb the capital of a company to such a degree, that no funds are available to provide for an expert independent investigation, and the concern perforce has to be knocked on the head and buried by the same body that was responsible for its decline and decease, the sooner the Act is amended the better so as to make it incumbent on the directorate to lodge a certain percentage of its capital with Government, to provide for the contingency should it unfortunately arise. Unless this is done the false sense of security that it presents, obviously defeats the very purpose for which the Companies' Act was instituted. That members of the very body responsible for the failure of an enterprise should be permitted to wind it up appears to us to be a flagrant anomaly. Then, again, at the meeting we have already referred to, when Mr. H. R. Greaves, the senior partner in the firm that controls the agency of this group of mills, was asked by a shareholder to produce books which went back so far as twenty-five years, he expressed it as his opinion, that it was absurd to be called upon to produce such ancient records, adding that the books had been destroyed and could not be produced. If a destruction of records of this kind is permissible by law, then legislation should at once be introduced to prevent a recurrence. It should be clearly laid down that no books of record can be destroyed so long as a company is in being, without the express sanction of Government or its deputy, even if they are a thousand years old. To our mind the shareholder's request was quite a reasonable one, and if a mere business formality of this kind can be characterised as an absurdity, we shall be able probably, in course of time, to destroy profitless concerns along with the books, to obviate the necessity of employing even honorary liquidators, or committing any of Mr. Greaves' so-called absurdities. We have touched lightly on these facts, because we believe the provisions of the Acts relating to the conduct of public companies in many respects are not sufficiently comprehensive, and the dificiencies are responsible for a good deal more laxity on the part of directors than should be permissible. When people entrust their money to a directorate for the specific purpose of making a profit out of the investment, they should be in a position to receive the most minute details of how the money came to be lost, without having recourse to expensive legal proceedings for the full accounts of the stewardship to be disclosed.

The Pearl.

How long will it suffice
Merely to hoard in thy uncoiled rays,
The bright sequestered colour of the sun,
O Pearl beyond all price
And beautiful beyond all need of praise,
World-coveted but yet possessed of none,
Content in thy lone self-dominion?

Shall not some ultimate
And unknown hour deliver thee and attest
Life's urgent and inviolate claim
To bind and consecrate
Thy glory on some pure and bridal breast,
Or set thee to enhance with flawless flame
A new-born nation's coronal of fame?

Or wilt thou self-denied,
Forego such sweet and sacramental ties
As wild Love's delicate bonds of ecstacy,
And in a barren pride
Of cold, unfruitful freedom that belies
The inmost secret of fine liberty
Return untest into the primal sea?

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Notes of the Day.

The Bishop of Durham's Example.

The following notable protest on the murder of Miss Cavell was made by the Bishop of Durham:—

I possess some (hitherto) valued German friendships, formed in connection with religious work. From one German pastor, now resident in Switzerland, a man who had commanded my affection when, a few years ago, he was my guest, I lately had a letter. It was brotherly and cordial, while incidentally the writer said that "by blood and conviction" (*Ueberzeugung*) he was on his country's side.

I replied in terms of Christian regard; it was something that he, at least, had not joined in the hate chorus. But it is probably my last letter of the kind. Until the representatives of German Christianity find open expression for a Christian *Ueberzeugung* on the acts and deeds of German barbarism, the attitude of personal friendship is, for me at least, impossible.

We commend this highly proper attitude to the Metropolitan of India, the Bishop of Bombay and the whole body of the International Missionary Council.

A Denunciation of the Kulturists.

It is gratifying to find that the insufferable self-glorification of the German "kulturists" has produced a protest from at least one German professor. In a recent lecture delivered at Munich Professor Foerster declared that the war effusions of the so-called "intellectuals" were so biassed in their judgement that they were not worthy of serious attention, though they have received plenty of it,—in Germany! And he protested emphatically against the idea that Germans have nothing to learn from English intellectualism. He referred particularly to H. S. Chamberlain's "War Essays" and W. Sombart's "Shopkeepers and Heroes." As regards the first he said:

The general enthusiasm evolved by his fulsome acclaim really throws grave doubt upon the sanity and unerring instinct of our German national consciousness. The delight of the nation at this clumsy flattery of its self-esteem has quite blinded it to the grave lack of German intellectual integrity displayed throughout Chamberlain's most exceedingly disloyal comparisons between the German spirit and that of other countries.

"Bounce About Kultur."

Professor Forester then goes on to speak in terms of grave disapprobation of Sombart's book:—

Still more reprehensible is the fact that a German scholar like Sombart has sunk so low as to lend the weight of his authority as a sociologist to the hate-poisoned catchwords of the day, regardless of scholarly dignity and objectivity. An author brings about his own condemnation when he takes advantage of a wave of popular feeling to enter thus into judgment upon a great and cultured nation, which through its social and political institutions, its great men and women, has already made such invaluable contributions to the cause of culture and will continue to do so in future.

After paying a tribute to English genius this new *avis* among German professors remarks that "this bounce about Kultur, this puffed-up consciousness that we have only to give and no need to receive with its implied contempt for all the civilisations surrounding us," is quite enough to account for the hatred of Germans abroad as to the cause of which they are always so anxiously enquiring. "All the Germans," he says, "who have been for years talking in this tone had better realise that they are just as guilty of this war as the envy and other base motives of other countries."

Reports About India.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply to Sir Edwin Cornwall in the House of Commons, said he did not know to what reports about India the Hon. Member was referring. But there must be many people in India who are aware that grossly false reports have been circulating in England regarding alleged troubles of a grave nature in this country. Mr. Chamberlain was only able to tell the House what we already know and what anyone in England who takes the trouble to read Indian newspapers can learn from the judgment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, which contains all the information there is as to the "concerted attempts made by members of an anti-British association to disturb the peace, tamper with the troops and upset the Government,"—a concerted attempt which was largely defeated by the active loyalty of the people themselves. The suggestion that the Secretary of State made a long statement containing revelations of things hitherto unrevealed is, of course, absurd. It is obvious from the context of the telegram that Reuter has wired the whole statement, and, of course, as we have said, there was nothing more for him to say. It is not surprising, however, that exaggerated reports should have gained currency in England when Anglo-Indian papers in full possession of the facts can gravely compare the abortive attempt at a rising in the Punjab with the great Mutiny!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay yesterday from their Konkan tour.

The services of Sir George Buchanan, C.I.E., Chairman and Chief Engineer, Rangoon Port Trust, have been urgently requisitioned by the Government of India at the instance of the Home authorities for dredging operations in Mesopotamia.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DARDANELLES FIGHTING.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT.

SIR J. FRENCH AND GERMAN COMMUNIQUES.

MUNITIONS FOR BULGARIA BY DANUBE.

A Constantinople communiqué speaks of a violent engagement in the Dardanelles. There is artillery activity, also fierce bomb fighting at Sed-ul-Bahr.

The Commander in the Dardanelles reports a successful minor engagement in the Anzac zone. The Commander also reports a most gallant affair, in which a British aviator rescued his companion whose machine was brought down by the enemy's fire.

A German paper states that British and French officers are proceeding to North Epirus in order to prepare for the retreat of the Serbians to Albania.

An Austrian communiqué admits that the Bulgarians are meeting with extremely stubborn Serbian resistance in the east and the south-east.

Munitions are being transported down the Danube for the Bulgarians in flotillas of lighters, escorted by Austrian monitors. About a thousand cartloads have already reached their destination.

Field-Marshal French has made a categorical denial of statements which have appeared in German communiqués about the fighting at Loos, and says they were made for the purpose of deceiving.

The Italians report fierce fighting on the Isonzo.

Russians torpedo boats have sunk a German patrol boat.

The "Globe" has reappeared. It published an apology and withdrawal of statements regarding Lord Kitchener.

WAR LOAN VOUCHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the Commons Mr. McKenna said War Loan vouchers had realised five millions sterling, a small sum in view of big wages.

In order to popularise the loan it was proposed to issue five per cent. bonds of one pound and multiples thereof, which could be cashed at face value, but not bearing interest for six months.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The British steamers Merganser and Hallamshire have been sunk. The crews were saved.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT IN GALLIPOLI.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S GALLANT FEAT.

THE DARDANELLES.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT REPORTED.

FIERCE BOMB FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

A communiqué from Constantinople speaks of a violent engagement in the Dardanelles. There is artillery activity also fierce bomb fighting at Sed-ul-Bahr.

BOMB DEPOT CAPTURED.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

A communiqué says:—

The British captured a trench and a bomb depot in Gallipoli on the 15th aided by the bombardment of French artillery and armoured cruisers. All counterattacks were repulsed.

GALLANT AIR FEAT NEAR ENOS.

AVIATOR'S PLUCKY RESCUE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Commander in the Dardanelles reports a most gallant affair near Enos. Two British aeroplanes successfully attacked the important railway station of Ferejik, but the enemy's fire grassed one machine.

The pilot was able to burn the aeroplane when the other aviator seeing his friend's plight, descended and rescued him just as the enemy were running up.

The Commander also reports a successful minor engagement in the Anzac zone, the British occupying part of enemy's underground workings at Russeltop.

SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN BEING CHASED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The British, French and Italian destroyers are chasing enemy submarines in the Mediterranean. It is stated that their efforts are not unrewarded.

A GERMAN LIE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Germans are circulating in America a statement that the British are disguising transports as hospital ships. It is feared that this lie is a prelude to submarine atrocities against hospital ships.

THE CAPTURE OF TIBATI.

FRENCH WELCOMED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

The official account of the capture of Tibati in the Cameroons says that the population suffered under German exactions and welcomed the French with enthusiasm when they entered on November 3rd.

Tibati stands at the height of three thousand feet and the French, advancing from Joko in the south, took the place by surprise as the enemy expected them from the north.

The Germans were routed and fled and escaped in darkness.

A British column from Tingere arrived on November 4th after a perfectly co-ordinated march despite flooded roads.

DRINK HOURS IN LONDON.

AGITATION AGAINST CURTAILMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

There has been some agitation in trade-unions against the fresh curtailment of drink hours in London.

Mr. Will Thorne told Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons that there had been three public meetings of protest in the past two days.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not doubt that after experience the order would work very well as had happened at Liverpool. The Act was necessary to enable the country to do war business most effectively.

ARTISANS' RENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A Government Bill to prevent raising of artisans' rents during the war, is to be introduced. It will not apply to Ireland.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

MUNITIONS BEING SHIPPED TO BULGARIANS.

RUSSIAN MINES BEING REMOVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A Bukharest telegram states that the transport of munitions to the Bulgarian Danube ports is proceeding.

Munitions are conveyed in large lighters containing usually fifty and sometimes a hundred wagon-loads.

A single tug tows six or eight lighters and the flotilla is escorted by one of the six Austrian monitors stationed in this part of the river.

Hitherto eighteen lighters of munitions have gone down the river and thus about a thousand wagon-loads have reached the Bulgarians.

Barbed wire, telegraph wire, mountain artillery, heavy guns and a small number of troops have also been shipped.

Mines laid by the Russians in the river are being removed.

ALLIES' OFFICERS IN ALBANIA.

REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR SERBIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that British and French officers have landed at Santi Quaranta and are proceeding to north Epirus in automobiles in order to prepare for the retreat of the Serbians to Albania.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

A communiqué says:—

The French repulsed the Bulgarians on the river Cerna on November 19th. Fighting was resumed the following day.

BULGARS MEET TENACIOUS RESISTANCE.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23.

An Austrian communiqué reports desperate fighting on the Italian front. It admits that the Italians penetrated the Austrian lines at Doberdo after a heavy artillery fire.

The communiqué significantly mentions that the Bulgarians are meeting with extremely tenacious Serbian resistance in the east and the south-east.

ITALY AND BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

SPEEDY PARTICIPATION EXPECTED.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

The speech delivered by Signor Orlando at Palermo on Sunday is welcomed in France as foreshadowing Italy's speedy participation in the Balkans.

The official Italian statement is expected shortly.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Viceroy's telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd November says:—

The Austro-Germans now occupy all O'd Serbia. The Germans occupy Novi Bazar and Rashka. The Serbian Legation at Rome says that the Serbians have gained an important victory over the Bulgarians in the Leshkohatz district, 20 miles south of Nish.

M. DENYS COCHIN.

TO BE RECEIVED BY KING CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.

M. Denys Cochin has returned from Salonika after a stay of three days. He will be received in audience by the King.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The deaths of Sir Allen Young and Admiral John Rainier are announced.

ITALIAN FRONT.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 23.

A communiqué says: There was fierce fighting on the Isonzo between Podgora and Sabotino. The enemy's furious counter-attacks made with the object of recapturing the lost positions, were repulsed after furious hand to hand fighting.

Our troops did not yield an inch of ground but attacked with the bayonet inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing 39.

EXCELLING THEIR GERMAN MASTERS.

BLOODTHIRSTY MILITARY ORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

That the Austrians are excelling their German masters appears from an order found on the Italian front, the text of which is officially published in Rome. The order was issued to the Nineteenth Honved Regiment of which a battalion was recruited from Fiume.

It says that soldiers of Italian nationality must be more closely watched and shot at the slightest attempt to desert. The severest penalties are enjoined for the slightest fault, including tieing offenders to wire entanglements.

The colonel concludes that he will not hesitate to shoot all Italians in the Honved regiments, if necessary, as it is his duty to destroy such beasts.

THE TSAR AT ODESSA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.

The Tsar and the Tsarevitch are visiting Odessa.

They have reviewed troops and inspected warships.

GERMAN PATROL BOAT SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.

A communiqué reports minor actions throughout the line.

Russian torpedo boats sank a German patrol boat. One officer and nineteen men were captured.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE CATTEGAT.

A GERMAN VERSION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Helsingborg Dagblod" thus explains the reports of naval movements in the Cattegat. It says:—British Dreadnaughts, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines passed Skaw, whereabouts the large ships stopped. The torpedo boats and the submarines continued and the latter safely entered the Baltic. German cruisers and 20 destroyers hearing of the rumours made for Skaw but returned on sighting the British.

PERSIA AND THE ALLIES.

DESIRE FOR A RAPPROACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.

A semi-official message from Teheran says that Prince Firman Ferma, the Minister of the Interior, has issued serious orders which will go far to end the activities of the enemies of the Court.

Government circles express a desire for a rapprochement with Great Britain and Russia to which the national sentiment is favourable.

STOCK EXCHANGE PROPOSAL.

REDUCTION OF MINIMUM PRICES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Stock Exchange Committee has been urging upon the Treasury the reduction of minimum prices by the amount of dividends paid since 31st July, 1914.

The Treasury has not assented to the scheme, but has approved the removal of minimum prices on consols, annuities, corporation stocks and all Indian, colonial and foreign securities.

The change will come into operation to-morrow.

CANADIAN WHEAT SURPLUS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Canadian wheat surplus available for export is 228 million bushels, which is a record.

MISLEADING COMMUNIQUES.

GERMANS' FALSE STATEMENTS.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DENIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A portion of Field-Marshal French's communiqué is again devoted to denials of statements in German communiqués. Thus, the mine which the latter described on 21st November as having successfully exploded in the British position on the Ypres-Zonnebreke railway, exploded well in front and did not damage our trenches and we sustained no casualties. We have since occupied ground on either side of the crater.

"The enemy's denial of my estimate of his loss on 8th October" says Field Marshal French "is apparently an attempt to deceive, by referring only to a small portion of the battlefield southwest of Loos, whereas on 8th October the enemy also attacked southeast of Loos."

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN AEROPLANE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Field-Marshal French reports that our artillery during the past few days has carried out a most effective bombardment of many portions of the hostile lines.

The enemy's artillery has been active North of Loos, East of Armentieres and East of Ypres.

A German aeroplane landed in our lines on 19th November and the pilot and observer were captured. The machine was undamaged.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

MINE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

A communiqué says: There has been marked artillery activity in Artois, Champagne and Alsace and mine fighting in Argonne.

MINOR OPERATIONS IN ARTOIS AND LORRAINE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Paris communiqué says there were minor operations in Artois and Lorraine.

ANOTHER GERMAN JUDICIAL MURDER.

COMMANDER HANSON'S FATE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Details received of the death of Lieutenant-Commander Oswald Hanson, who was taken prisoner at Antwerp in October 1914 and was believed to have died at Halle, show that he never got there, but was judicially murdered by the Germans.

He was being marched in the dark and was ill and delirious. He imagined he saw British soldiers approaching and called out to them not to approach as the Germans were there. For this he was condemned to death, shot in the morning and buried in Belgium.

OUTRAGES IN U. S.

AGENTS TO BE PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Gregory, Attorney-General, appeals to the authorities of all Sates for close co-operation between State and Federal officers and Labour leaders in tracking and punishing perpetrators of outrages.

He says in view of the limited scope of the federal criminal law in cases of arson and malicious damage, the State authorities must prosecute the agents. The Department of Justice has been instructed to place evidence at the disposal of the State officials.

GERMAN DECEPTION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent states that the Hamburg-American Directors plead guilty of deceiving American shipping officers and supplying ocean-raiders at the beginning of the war. They plead that such a deception was incidental to the deception of the Allies and therefore not criminal.

SALSETTE REFLOATED.

VESSEL UNDAMAGED.

PROCEEDING TO ADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Assistance has been sent to the Salsette.

LATER.

The Salsette has been refloated. She is undamaged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Salsette is proceeding to Aden.

The P. and O. Company's Superintendent in Egypt has telegraphed that the Salsette has been floated undamaged and is expected to arrive at Aden at midnight on Thursday.

PASSENGER LIST.

The following is the list of passengers who had booked their passage from London on November 6th per S. S. Salsette:—

Mr. Adair, Mrs. H. J. Allen, Mr. J. Almond, Mr. W. M. Anderson, Miss I. M. Angus, Mrs. Ashton and three children, Miss Babbington, Mr. G. W. Bain, Mr. H. Baker, Mrs. Ballaster, Major C. P. Barlow, Major H. Barstow, Mrs. Barstow, Mr. I. Barton, Mr. A. Basch, Mr. C. Bateman, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Bazeley, Mr. A. Beatty, Mr. W. C. Beaumont, Col. Beavor, Mr. S. J. P. Berkeley, Mrs. H. P. Blackburn, Mr. D. A. Blackburn, Mr. E. H. Blackburn, Mr. S. S. Britain, Mr. M. J. Calvocoressi, Mrs. Calvocoressi, Mrs. A. Campbell, Rev. H. C. Carlyon, Mr. E. P. Casperz, Mr. H. W. Cave, Mr. M. J. Chapman, Mr. F. R. Charles, Mr. A. Chetwynde, Mr. J. Coatman, Mrs. A. F. Cohen, two infants and nurse, Mr. J. Collinge, Mr. E. W. Coplestone, Mrs. Coplestone, Mr. E. Cornforth, Mrs. Coventry, and infant Miss N. L. Crew, Mr. L. Crofton, Mr. J. C. Cronin, Mrs. Cronin, Mr. C. D. Dady, Mrs. Darling, Mr. R. B. Davison, Mdme. la Comtesse de Serionne and maid, Mr. J. Dunn, Mr. S. C. Dunn, Mr. P. Dwyer, Mr. E. Eliot, Mr. J. E. W. Ezra, Mrs. J. A. Farrell, Mr. A. Filose, Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. J. P. Foster, Mrs. Frazer-Blair, Mr. A. Frommann, Mr. A. C. Gale, Mrs. Gale, Mr. J. Gemmell, Mr. W. S. George, Mrs. George, Mrs. Gibbons, and child, Mrs. J. Graham-Smith and child, Mr. J. Greaves, Mr. A. Grey, Mrs. E. Griffin, Mr. N. Grimaldi, Mr. P. E. Hardcastle, Mr. E. A. Harrison, Mr. J. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Mr. W. S. Harvey, Mr. L. A. Harward, Mrs. Harward, Mr. J. A. Haskell, Mrs. Haskell, Mr. R. L. Hewitt, Dr. Howells, Mrs. Howells and child, Mr. H. H. James, Mrs. James and infant, Mr. M. D. Jeejeebhoy, Miss K. Joyce, Major W. A. Justice, Mr. E. O. Lee, Mr. E. G. Levick, Mr. E. L. Lutyens, Mr. J. Macandrew, Mrs. Macandrew, Miss Macandrew, Mr. T. M. Macdonald Lt.-Col. MacDonnel, Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B., Mr. F. Maltrae, Mrs. H. A. F. Magrath, Mr. A. J. Mainwaring, Mr. D. B. Mann, Mrs. H. Mathews, Mr. J. G. McNairn, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mrs. A. L. M. Moncrieff, Mrs. A. O. Moncrieff and infant, Mr. P. W. Money, Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., Miss D. Muaro, Mr. J. Murdoch, Rev. E. M. Myler, Miss Myres, Mr. J. E. Needham, Mrs. Needham, Mr. W. O. Newson, Mr. P. E. Noel, Mr. C. MacI. G. Ogilvie, Mr. T. K. Organe, Mrs. Todd Osborne, Miss N. Ottmann, Mrs. Pardington, Miss N. Parker, Mrs. G. A. Paterson, Mr. C. F. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock and two infants, Lieut. L. M. Peet, Mr. H. Pembroke, Mrs. Pembroke, Mr. J. J. Rae, Mr. G. Ramsden, Mrs. M. E. Roddis, Mr. F. A. Roscoe, Mr. Rossiter, Mrs. Rossiter, Mr. I. J. Y. Roxburgh, Mr. T. C. Scott, Mr. W. H. Scott, Mr. H. A. Searle, Mr. J. H. Sharpe, Mr. E. Shaw, Mrs. Slater, Mr. W. Smart, Mr. W. H. G. Spindler, Mrs. Spindler, Mr. C. Stone, Mrs. K. B. Stretell infant and nurse, Mrs. A. T. Taylor and two children, Mrs. R. M. Thomason, Miss Thomason, Mr. R. M. Thomason, Miss A. N. Thompson, Mr. B. W. Thurlow, Mrs. Thurlow, child and infant, Mr. M. C. Trench, Miss N. Troup, Miss G. M. Tyers, Mr. C. D. Walgate, Mr. J. A. G. Walls, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs. I. L. G. Ward, Mrs. A. Warrey, Mr. F. H. Warren, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Waterston, Mrs. Waterston and infant, Mrs. A. W. Watney, Miss Welch, Mrs. G. H. Weller, Miss A. P. Wells, Mr. S. E. A. Whiteaway, Mr. Woodford, Mrs. E. A. Woodhouse, Mr. J. Woolf, Capt. P. C. Wren, Mr. F. B. Wylie, Mr. G. C. Zervos.

ENEMY'S TRADE ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

REGULATIONS BEING ENFORCED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir E. Cornwall, Lord Robert Cecil said no definite report had been received but there was evidence that trading with enemy regulations were already affecting the activity of German firms in China. The regulations were being enforced to the fullest extent.

The representations of the Entente Ministers to China regarding the monarchical movement had been received by China in the same spirit of friendliness in which they had been offered.

FIRMS IN CHINA..

QUESTION OF THEIR STATUS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Sir Samuel Evans to-day delivered judgment on the claim of the firm of Arnhold Karberg of Shanghai to goods shipped in a British steamer and consigned to Hamburg.

The case raised the question of the status of firms carrying on business in China and registered at their respective consulates.

The President dismissed the claimant's contention that the firm was neutral and said: The case of the Indian chief which was cited as a great authority on the doctrine of "inimiscible character" of the merchants of Western countries residing and carrying on trade in Oriental lands dealt with the "factory" system which has long since disappeared. The shares of the two German partners in the goods condemned will be forfeited to the Crown. Judgment regarding the shares of the two British partners was postponed pending the production of evidence showing that they have not been connected with the business since the outbreak of the war.

NEW CHANCERY JUDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Arthur Peterson, K.C., has been appointed to a Chancery Judgeship.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

THIRD APPROVER'S EVIDENCE

RASHBEHARI'S VIEWS ON VEDANT.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 23.

When the trial of the Benares Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning Mannilal further cross-examined by Mr .Roy said:—I saw Pratapsing in Benares on the 17th April before Panchkoshi. I did not identify on the same date all the four persons whom I identified at Delhi. Pratapsingh was picked out of a lot of 11 or 12. Ganeshlal's house was searched in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case. He was also under police surveilance. Ganeshlal and Lakhmni Narain were arrested in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case, but were let off. I don't know if their photographs were taken in connection with that case at Delhi. I did not ask anyone where Maulair resided. Ganeshlal told me that this Maulair had some connection with a Mahomedan resident at Delhi. When Rash Behari asked me to go to Mooltan and to preach to the regiment there he specified that it was a Rajput regiment, but did not give any further particulars or the names of the sympathisers. The man who came to the railway station and spoke to Rash Behari, suspected to be a spy, was a Sikh. The date of the rising was changed to the 19th February because Rash Behari suspected that information might have been given to the police. He also asked the Sikh to inform others of the alteration of the date, but he did not know whether the information was given to the regiment.

Continuing witness said:—I never saw any bombs in the possession of Baburam. I asked him once or twice to show me bombs and ammunition, but he did not do so. I never went to the Kalipuja at Lachminand. One day after my arrest Mr. Paghey asked me to write a letter to Baburam saying that if I wrote to him he would be easily induced to come to Delhi.

At this stage Sarat Chandra Chakraverty and Natebar Mahepatra, two witnesses from Calcutta, were asked to identify the accused. The former did not identify any of the accused standing in the dock, but identified a Mussalman police sub-inspector standing outside the dock as Nagendranath Dutt. Natobar identified Nagendranath and Samomindra but could not name the latter.

Natobar deposed that he had seen the two accused at Calcutta in May, 1915. Witness used to cook food for 4 or 5 people belonging to the Northern Circus Co. which was on the first floor of the post office in Dasaram Talla. Witness also identified a photograph of Rash Behari shown by the Court.

The approver Mannilal recalled, identified the photograph of Rash Behari, and said that he had seen similar ones at Sabzimardi P. S.

TO TURN OUT THE WHITE NATION.

The third approver Baburam examined by Mr. Ryves, said:—Three months after my coming to Benares, three years ago, Mannilal came to live in the same house with me. At his instance I joined the Satcharitra Procharak Mandal where instructions were given in physical exercise, religion and morals. Mannilal induced me to take part in politics, and to join the society whose object was to turn out the white nation. Subsequently he introduced me to Sachindra who asked me to hire a separate house. Two months after, Narendra brought to me a card-board box and asked me to keep it. I did not know the contents. Ten or fifteen days later he brought a box out of which he took two tin cases and put them in two different places in my room. He did not tell me the contents but he asked me not to shake them or bring a light near them. A few days after Sachindra brought to my house a bottle containing some white powder and asked me to get some cotton.

Continuing witness said:—Sachindra opened one of the tins kept in my house by Narendra and showed me two bombs. The bombs consisted of a sort of cigarette tins, round which was wound some wire, under which there were about 20 nails. There were three big nails in the top of the tin. Sachindra also told me that the second tin contained two bomb caps. Some time afterwards I was introduced to Rash Behari who talked to me about Vedanta and explained that the body was to be considered from three points of view, ethereal, physical and casual, and also from the point of view of salvation. Some days later Narendra or Sauxal left a bundle with me containing a revolver. After some time Sachindra came to my house and emptied the bottle whose contents had turned into a liquid, put in fresh powder, and placed it between two bombs. Some days afterwards, Narendra took away the revolver, but returned it on the same night. He also put in the box a leather bag containing 10 or 12 revolver cartridges The revolver was subsequently taken away again and never brought back. Some time after I gave to Narendra the tins containing bombs and caps at a house on Lakshmikund. After making over the tin containing bomb-caps, when I was walking up and down in front of Narendra's house I heard a loud explosion like the report of a cannon. I got nervous and rushed back home. Sometimes after Narendra told me that the report was due to the explosion of the caps when one of them was being taken out, and that Rash Behari and Sachindra were hurt. Subsequently I saw Sachindra had ten or twelve black marks under and above his eyes. Either Sachindra or Narendra later on left with me two more revolvers. Witness identified a trunk which was found in possession of Pingley when he was arrested at Meerut with bombs. Narendra and Sanyal took away the two revolvers about the end of the month and subsequently two more revolvers were brought to my house and taken away.

Witness then confirmed Mannilal's statement regarding taking delivery of a parcel containing cartridges from the Benares Cantonment Railway Station. He could not identify the railway receipt produced, but identified the signature of Soorajmall in the railway register as his own.

Proceeding Baburam said, next night Narendra and another person whom I don't know, took away the parcel from my house. On the following morning Narendra again brought a bundle containing ten complete bombs, and two spare caps, which I put in the trunk. Priyanath Bibhuti and two others took away the trunk a few days after.

The Court then rose for the day.

ASSIGNMENT BY A GERMAN FIRM BEFORE WAR.

ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM DECREED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The question concerning an assignment by a German firm was raised at the High Court to-day beore Mr. Justice Fletcher, in the suit brought by Ramkissendas Chandi Prasad against Kam Dayal Chinraj. This suit was to recover Rs. 1,274.

The defendant entered into a contract with Messrs. Worman and Co., a German firm, for purchase of silk goods. Two cases of goods were delivered but the price of those cases was not paid to Worman and Co., who on the 20th July, 1914, endorsed "chits" in respect of these goods in favour of the plaintiffs. The defence was that having regard to the present war, the plaintiffs were not entitled to rely upon the agreement on behalf of a German firm. It was proved that the "chits" were endorsed over by Worman and Co. to the plaintiffs before the war broke out and his Lordship decreed the suit.

EXORBITANT WATER RATES AT LONAVLA AND KHANDALA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you a copy of the schedule of water tax which the Municipality of Lonavla have resolved to levy. You will see, sir, that it is a double-edged sword—a two-edged tax, viz.: a general water rate of 10 per cent. on letting value of house recoverable from all house owners, whether they enjoy or utilise private service or not, and an additional tax for those who get their houses connected with the Municipal Main. This tax will be Rs. 24 per annum if water is supplied by means of a half inch pipe, Rs. 48, if it is a three-fourth inch pipe supply, and 8 annas per 1,000 gallons or part t'ereof, if a one inch pipe is taken, in which case a metre is compulsory

Do you not think, sir, that these rates are exorbilant. Moreover, the incidence of these rates is exceedingly unfair to the owners of houses who do not continually reside at Lonavla or Khandalla, but who keep a house all the year round at these Hill stations at heavy expense, and resort to it only occasionally when Bombay or Poona happen to be very hot. The letting values of these summer houses are in the first place assessed very heavily by the Municipality, and a tax will be levied on this high assessment. A permanent resident of Lonavla whose house is assessed at Rs. 1,000 a year will have to pay Rs. 100 per annum for general water tax plus Rs. 48 for a 3/4 inch. private service pipe. The owner of a summer house who is not a permanent resident will on similar assessment have to pay at a similar rate but whereas the permanent resident will draw a considerable quantity of water from the Municipal Main, throughout the year, the casual resident will for the same tax of Rs. 148 per annum get water only for a month or two.

I may take this opportunity to draw attention to another great grievance of the property owners of Lonavla and Khandala. The local Municipality treats them very shabilly compared to the Matheran Municipality. The latter gives proper and timely notice, individually, to every ratepayer of all its important resolutions and edicts it passes concerning them. The former entirely ignores them. Take the case of the proposed water tax. The Municipality i.e., the Official majority, passed the aforesaid rules for the levy of water tax. How were the ratepayers informed of it? A notice was put up at the Police choki stating that the Lonavla Municipality proposed to levy water tax at such and such rate and that those disapproving the same should send in their objections before 3rd December, 1915. The Matheran Municipality send by post to every house owner, at his permanent residence (even if the same is not at Matheran) a copy of all its notices and resolutions affecting them In this way the ratepayers residing at Bombay, Poona and elsewhere, out of the Matheran Municipal limits are all made acquainted with the Municipality's doings. Information concerning even such important things as dates for the election of Municipal Councillors is vouchsafed by the Municipality of Lonavla to the ratepayers only by means of its Notice Board. This places the owners of houses not permanently residing within Lonavla Municipal limits at a great disadvantage and debars them from attending the elections or making proper representations to the powers that be.

We came to know of the notice regarding the water tax at Lonavla simply by accident. A Bombay man happened to pass by the choki and had the curiosity to see what was in the notice. He informed his friends, otherwise Bombay people interested in Lonavla and Khandala houses would never have heard of the proposed heavy tax till the whole thing was passed and the bills came to them to pay. Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BRITAIN'S GOLD.

MR. RUNCIMAN CONTRADICTS GERMAN LIES.

OUR SOUND POSITION.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has been interviewed on the financial position of England and Germany by Mr. E. P. Bell, the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News."

Mr. Bell called Mr. Runciman's attention to the assertions of some of the critics in American newspapers that England is nearly bankrupt, that she scarcely can pay her way, that German finance is much sounder, that strikes in England have diminished the productive power of the country and brought it to the verge of industrial revolution, and that labour is adverse to the national policy.

A TWENTY YEARS' RECORD.

"You would be hard put to it to invent statements further from the truth," replied Mr. Runciman. "Let me point out how trivial what are called 'strikes' have been since the outbreak of war. Never in the last twenty years have there been fewer labour disputes. Only two important trades have been affected by strikes—shipbuilding on the Clyde, where a settlement satisfactory to both parties speedily was achieved, and the strike of the South Wales miners. The miners were only out one week in the summer, and on the resumption of work they made every endeavour to overtake the diminution of output caused by the stoppage, and they worked on the August holidays with this object—a step which has never been taken by them in times of peace. Small sectional disputes have happened. No doubt every trivial incident of this kind is exaggerated by German propagandists into something in the nature of a national strike. They cause us no anxiety here, for labour is more fully in harmony with national policy than ever before in modern times. In particular, in the iron and steel industry and in coal mining there is an improved 'get' per man, they are working longer hours and more regularly than ever before, and all is done of their own free will—no conscription or compulsion. The enthusiasm and adaptability of British labour have been amazing."

ENGLISH AND GERMAN WAR LOANS COMPARED.

"And what about the financial position?" asked the interviewer.

"Well," answered the statesman, "compare it with Germany's. The present German financial plan is 'borrow, borrow, borrow.' The ultimate result of this will be nothing short of the absorption of the whole German wealth in war loans. The only hope of salvation suggested by Germany's Finance Minister is that Germany's vanquished enemies must pay the cost. This solution may be inadequate even if Germany had a chance of winning; but if she does not win, what then? Prolongation of the war makes a successful financial issue for her more doubtful, and every month of hostilities means the absorption of more of her wealth at an appalling pace.

"Germany," continued Mr. Runciman, "has to support her loans by artificial means. Britain could have done exactly the same. When our first loan was floated, if we had established a powerful syndicate and forced the price to a premium by thus rigging the market, we could have floated a second loan on better terms for the Exchequer. We rather chose methods open and straightforward. The loan is issued; it takes care of itself without official assistance; its price is regulated by supply and demand, and everyone knows the exact state of the market. This system has in it no element of trickery, nor any syndicate Stock Exchange devices which are the tools of the unscrupulous company promoter. Therein lies the strength of British methods. The wealth of centuries has enabled our War Loans to be taken up by our own people without incurring fresh liabilities.

THE WORLD'S FREE GOLD MARKET.

"London is still the free gold market of the world. Any Englishman having a balance at the bank can withdraw the money in notes and convert those notes into gold at the Bank of England. If he wishes to pay a debt in Europe or America he can pay in bullion without let or hindrance. It never has been necessary for us to prohibit the export of gold. We are prepared to meet our liabilities on a free gold basis. Since August, 1914, Great Britain has exported £13,850,624 gold bullion and coin in the ordinary course of business, in addition to large sums exported by the Bank of England for Government account, and no individual is prevented from meeting his liabilities abroad in this way if he prefers to settle by bullion transaction. Moreover, the Bank of England note is covered by gold to the extent of 200 per cent. As far as we can ascertain, the German note is covered by about 43 per cent. Indeed, if Germany had not refused to pay her notes in gold, she long since would have come to a financial standstill. That she refuses to pay her notes in gold is a fact that neutral countries might well note for future guidance."

"In what does Britain's financial strength lie?"

"It lies in the fact," answered Mr. Runciman, "that she is all the time earning income by production for herself and her foreign customers, and by carrying cargoes across the seas for vast numbers of foreign merchants in British vessels, so that by preserving her industrial and commercial activities during the war she has found two successive increases in her taxation a burden comparatively easy to carry. She is indeed paying enormous sums out of her new taxes towards the actual cost of the war. Germany dare not increase her taxation at all. Great Britain's export trade has shown amazing strength."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE GATHERING AT KHANNA.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Sunder Singh on examination by the Government Advocate, further deposed as follows:—

He also went to Nabha and met Ranbhir Singh at the latter's father's "chobara." The witness's house was searched by the police, but nothing incriminating was discovered. He, however, gave himself up to the Malerkotla police.

Sunder Singh was then cross-examined. In answer to Sheikh Wiran Bakhsh, witness said that no Minute book was kept to record the proceedings of the meeting at which he presided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leonard Saunders, witness said he had seen a copy of the "Ghadr-i-Guni" at Lotbadi. It was read out to him. He did not read it himself. He knew nothing of the meetings at Jhar Sahib nor did he know anything more than what he had stated in the Court. He had mentioned Uttam Singh's name to the magistrate. He did not identify anybody from Benares. He might have omitted a name or two in the original statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mudh Alam, witness stated he was kept with the accused in the previous case for a few days, but since he gave himself up to the police he had never been released. His statement to the State police was not complete. His son was released before he gave himself up or even before Bishan Singh came to see him at his house. The small discrepancies in his statements before the magistrate and this Court might be due to his being misunderstood. Bhasawar Diwan was a religious body. He never heard seditious lectures delivered there.

THE MEETING AT LOTBADI.

At Lotbadi they did not publicly deliver seditious lectures. The police station was about half a mile from the Lotbadi 'gurdwara." He forgot to make mention of Dhalip Singh as being present at the two meetings, as he had mentioned in this Court.

The Khanna meeting was not a revolutionary one. Its object was a religious one. Copies of its proceedings were sent to the Viceroy. Other Sikhs besides the accused were also present at the meeting. He did not remember if the resolution was also passed thanking the Government for proscribing the "Arya" publication. Nor could he say if any resolution was adopted *re* Bishambar Dut's book. The Lotbadi Committee kept the book of proceedings. The Khanna meeting was converted by the Lotbadi Committee but it was a public meeting. He did not see Attar cooking Randhir Singh's food in Ludhina. He did not know who cooked the food. No photo of Kartar Singh was shown to him. He knew him well. Kartar Singh's alias was Narain Singh. He could not say how many men formed Randhir Singh's party. No talking was allowed during the recital of the Granth Sahib at Khundpath. Achhar Singh was the first to give him information about the Ghadr party. Kartar Singh's daughters did not attend the Lotbadi school. He did not know who removed from Lotbadi the sword which went there from his house. The Khundpath of Gujarwal was arranged by Jaggat Singh, brother of Ram Singh. He did not know why it was held. Randhir Singh's letter was in Gurmukhi. Sikhs were not permitted to go to that part of the roof of the house under which the Granth would be placed. At the Gujarwal consultation no proposal was made to submit a representation to the Government. When Uttam Singh brought Nihang Sikh's message to him, Karam Singh, Kartar Singh and Indar Singh were present with him. Kartar Singh came to him about the same time and they went to Patiala together. *Re* the sale of gold at Patiala he did not enquire about the particulars. The message about the fixing of the date of rising was conveyed to Randhir Singh by Kartar Singh. He got out of the train at Mallanpur and saw the members of Randhir Singh's party, who were going for the Ferozepore raid.

EVIDENCE OF A CONVICTED CONSPIRATOR.

Nidhan Singh of Chugga, a convict in the previous case, who has been sentenced to transportation for life, and might be shortly sent away from Lahore, was brought up this afternoon under a special order of the Court and examined by Hari Singh's counsel. Nidhan Singh deposed that there had been litigation between him and Hari Singh at Shanghai over some money transactions. Hari Singh came with him on his ship. He did not meet Hari Singh after arrival in India.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tajuddin Kureshi, he said he bore no enmity to Hari Singh. He himself took over the mill from Thakar Singh with all its liabilities. He paid the ship-fare of some people who came with him.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CASE OF DR. KRISHNASWAMY IYER.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Madras Legislative Council met today under the presidency of Sir Harold Stuart.

In answer to interpellations it was stated that the Government had the question of establishing a commercial museum at Madras.

In reply to questions about Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's suspension from the Medical Registration List, it was stated that the Government had no official information on the subject beyond what appeared in the press. As an appeal lay to the Governor-in-Council, it was thought obviously improper for the Government to express any opinion on the matter at this stage.

In answer to another interpellation it was stated that it was not a fact that all contributions and help to hospitals and dispensaries run by a foreign mission agency are going to be stopped.

LONDON THROUGH INDIAN EYES.

A WOUNDED SEPOY'S SURPRISES.

'If there is a Paradise in the world, sahib, it is London."

Such is the verdict of Jagat Singh, a Sikh sowar (cavalryman), who has enjoyed the opportunity which is being offered convalescent Indians of seeing London, writes Mr. Edmund Candler in the "Daily Mail."

"When we arrived at the station," he said, "we were taken to a motor-cart by a sahib in civilian clothes whom everybody addressed as colonel, and wherever we drove all day the whole of the traffic was stopped and we were allowed to go on so as not to waste any time, and nowhere was any money paid or passes asked for or shown.

"Sahib, this was a great honour. In Hindustan they do not stop the carriages of big men to let little men pass.

"And, never, sahib, have I seen so many vehicles, great and small. In some places four lines of carriages pass continually, and I did not observe a single collision in the whole day or any injury to the passengers who were walking in the streets.

"We were shown the Houses of Parliament and a great bridge which might be separated into two pieces only by pressing a button, also a fortress which contained the King's crown and much ancient armour. Thence we drove to the palace of the Padshah (King) himself. We stood outside and did not enter.

"Near the King's palace there is a great shop which is itself a city, having openings into many streets. One-half of this is given over to the memsahibs (ladies), who were present in great numbers purchasing clothes. Every object that man can desire is obtainable here in large quantities, whether it be motor-carts and engines or merely cotton and thread. There was a room in which the sahibs sat reading newspapers and writing letters, and the Colonel Sahib told me that no payment was demanded for this. The material is free to all who come and go. I myself was permitted to sit down and write a letter to my brother Gunga Singh, who is in the trenches, and to my father, Sarup Singh, who is in the village of Mograon, in the district of Jullundur. For this purpose the owner of the shop gave me cards, on one side of which were pictures of the outside of the shop in which we were gathered. When I had written the colonel wrote in the English hand the names of the persons to whom greetings were sent and of the places in which they are dwelling. These messages also were despatched without any money being paid.

"We passed from the great shop to Westminster Abbey to see the graves of all the great generals. After this we took our meals in an Indian restaurant, where all the dishes were such as are familiar in my own country, and prepared by a Brahmin cook.

"When we had finished our meal we went to the garden of the animals and saw a tortoise that had lived 800 years a snake which could eat a goat and sleep for a month afterwards, and a deer with a neck two yards long that could live easily upon the bark of trees, and besides lions and tigers and camels a mouse that could live easily upon the bark of trees.

"But, sahib, the most wonderful event which happened was this. At a certain place we left our motor in the street and entered a small room full of pictures, which at a moment when I was thinking of other things began to move, sinking downwards into the earth, and suddenly we were surprised to find ourselves underground. I had a very terrible feeling when the room began to go down, for I could not believe that such things could happen out of dreams.

"And when we had descended a train came towards us with no engine. Sahib, how could it move? We went a long way in the train, and when we came out, merely by climbing a few steps and without ascending again into the moving room, we found we were back in the same place where we had left the motor.

"And when Sant Singh expressed wonder that the houses of London were so adapted as to save the sahibs who dwelt in them the trouble of walking up and down, the Colonel Sahib said that this was not only the case with rooms, but there were stairs also which never stopped, but moved ceaselessly as if alive, one step taking the place of another, so that by standing still on the lowest one was lifted easily to the higest. It appears, sahib, that nothing is impossible in London, and the smallest man in the city possesses powers which in my country pertain only to those wo are by profession purveyors of magic.

"To indulge our wonder, the Colonel Sahib consented that we should leave the motor and return to the big station by means of one of these staircases which move silently by consuming steam and oil, and we found everything as he had said. In all these moving houses one must stand and not sit. The highest no more than the lowest is permitted a seat, but pains are taken by those in authority to provide entertainment for such as come and go Many curious pictures are attached to the walls; nevertheless one is not permitted to stand and observe these for any length of time, but is always carried forward hurriedly. For the English sahibs in their own country are all busy workers. It is a city without rest. Sahib, is it true that in all London there is no idle man?

"I the big station we entered a room full of sahibs and memsahibs drinking tea. Here we were allotted two tables and similar entertainment, and the Colonel Sahib sat down and drank with us. When it had grown dark we returned very rapidly to the hospital. Sahib, I have seen London now. More than I have seen cannot exist elsewhere, and I do not wish to see any other city."

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Special U. P. Educational Conference has been postponed to the latter half of January, 1916.

A series of public lectures will be given by Prof. Geddes in Calcutta in connection with town-planning.

In the course of a resolution, the Government of Bengal say that out of the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the Calcutta Improvement schemes, 40 lakhs were paid to the Board of Trustees. The expenditure on capital account was 52 lakhs, principally on land acquisition and engineering works.

The Behar Sanatan Dharma Sammilan was held at Bankipore under the presidency of the Maharajah Bahadur of Dharbhanga and the Maharajah Bahadur of Hathwa on the 20th, 21st and the 22nd instants. The most important resolution passed at the meeting was one strongly deprecating child marriage.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Rewah who was present at the Sonepur Fair (Bankipore), got information one night that numerous cows were going to be slaughtered at the Harihar Kshatra Mela. The Maharajah at once proceeded to the District Magistrate and with some difficulty had the slaughter of the cows postponed till the next day. The next morning the Maharajah bought all the cows meant for slaughter by paying Rs. 3,500. He spent more the next day and on other days in buying the cows meant for slaughter.

Mr. Suba Rao, Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, who is on a short visit to Lahore, being interviewed by a Press representative, said that his object in coming to Lahore was to collect the money in arrears for the British Congress Committee from the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. He will leave Lahore on Thursday for Amritsar and will reach Amritsar on the same day. Leaving Amritsar on Friday he will proceed to Bankipore and will stay there for three days. He will leave Bankipore on the 30th and will reach Calcutta on the 1st of December where he will stay for four days.

THE "GLOBE" REAPPEARS.

AN APOLOGY PUBLISHED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Globe" reappeared to-day. It published an apology and withdrawal of statements regarding Lord Kitchener.

PEMBROKESHIRE REFLOATED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Pembrokeshire has been refloated and has arrived at Las Palmas.

COPPER FOR GERMANY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" Buenos Aires correspondent says there is reason to believe that Germany is receiving thence through neutral ports copper, and wolfram, concealed in bales of wool and cloth.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

At to-days share market the exchange was dull and unchanged.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 85/14 and 86 and small lots at Rs. 86/3 and Rs. 86/5.

The Jute shares were irregular:—Auckland (ord.) 148, 149; Alliance (ord) 278, 279, 280; Belvedere (pref) 115; Barnogore (ord) 74; Clive (ord) 102; Delta (ord) 388, 385; Dalhousie (ord) 226, 227; Empire (ord) 94; Lawrence (ord) 209; Naihati (ord) 210.

TELEPATHY IN THE THEATRE.

Sir Herbert Tree will miss one thing which has always counted for much with him when he makes his first essay shortly as a cinema actor—to wit, the audience, observes the "Westminster Gazette." No one has insisted more emphatically on the very real and potent character of the invisible bond which unites the actor with his hearers. Thus he tells how some years ago, when playing Hamlet he found himself in that scene on the ramparts when he awaits the approach of the Ghost, gasping for breath and drenched with the dew of apprehension. "What a fool I am," he cried to himself. "My back is to the audience, the scene is in darkness. Why should I waste so much mental force? Why not stand at rest, awaiting my cue with a cool pulse." But a trial quickly showed him his error. He had a difficulty to get back into the character, and moreover he discovered that the scene did not grip the audience with the same intensity at all. He had broken the spell.

THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, who is to succeed Sir George Reid in the High Commissionership of the Australian Commonwealth in London, has been described as a "cautious and level-headed" Scot. The Australian Premier is a native of Ayrshire, and emigrated to the Antipodes as a young man, settling down to gold mining in Queensland. His career in the political world of his adopted country has much of the romantic in its story. He first entered the Queensland Parliament in the year 1893, and became Prime Minister of the Commonwealth in 1908. Three years later he was in London, and was a popular figure at the Coronation of King George.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM
Rajkot, Kathiawar

MADRAS MEDICAL COUNCIL'S ACTION.

CONDEMNED BY LEADING BENGAL DOCTORS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The removal of the name of Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, a leading medical practitioner of Madras, from the Register of the Medical Council, Madras, has created a good deal of sensation among the leading Indian doctors in Calcutta. The opinion is almost unanimous that the action of the Madras Council is incapable of justification, that Dr. Krishnaswamy has done nothing "infamous" and "unprofessional" and that the interpretation of the Medical Council is unsustainable.

The Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sircar, also a Member of the Medical Council, interviewed, said:—"I am decidedly of opinion that joining a respectable Ayurvedic institution should not constitute an offence for which a registered practitioner should be punished with the removal of his name from the Register. There is nothing in the Bengal Act that can justify such a sentence. I have not seen the Madras Act, but if there be any provision in it which seeks to prevent a respectable registered practitioner from joining a respectable Ayurvedic institution, the sooner the provision is removed the better for India. There is much in the Ayurvedic literature that may be studied by our physiologists and therapeutists with nothing but advantage to themselves. But apart from this, the Government had, so far as I could see, never any intention of suppressing the study of the Ayurvedic literature by this Act or any other Act. I have the greatest sympathy with Dr. Krishnaswamy. I feel that he has not been humiliated in any way, but on the other hand, I find stronger reasons for appreciating his courage and nobleness of character for suffering for the cause of truth.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, President of the Bengal Medical Association, Consulting Surgeon, Albert Victor Hospital, Member, Bengal Council of Medical Registration and the State Medical Registration and State Medical Faculty, Fellow of the Calcutta University and Secretary of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, interviewed said: "In the absence of full particulars before me, it is difficult to arrive at a correct finding. If the communiqué issued by the Council and the communication sent by Dr. Krishnaswamy to the press are all the materials on which the decision has been based and there is nothing beyond it, then it is quite clear that the finding and sentence of the Madras Council of Medical Registration is wrong and incapable of justification. In that case the medical profession all over India owe it to itself to do all to upset the Council's decision, which is full of danger alike to the profession and the public. I have asked for fuller particulars with a view to move the Associations in Bengal and the profession to action.

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LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

REPLY TO KOLABA ANJUMAN'S ADDRESS.

While at Alibag on Monday, their Excellencies were presented with an address of welcome by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Kolaba. Lord Willingdon made the following reply to the Anjuman:—

Gentlemen of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Kolaba,—When the Collector of your District conveyed to me your desire to present an address on the occasion of our visit to your Head Quarters town, I readily assented, because there is nothing to which I attach more importance or which gives me greater pleasure than to meet personally the representative men of the various communities of this Presidency and to hear from them direct their views on the questions of public importance in which they are especially interested. In the brief time at my disposal you will readily understand that I cannot enter fully into the merits of the various questions of the nature to which you have alluded in your address, but I hope that I shall be able, at any rate, to convince you that they are meeting with the earnest and sympathetic consideration of my Government.

Let me, however, in the first place, thank you cordially for the welcome which you have extended on behalf of the Muhammadan community of Kolaba to myself and Lady Willingdon on this our first official visit to your District. I have heard with the deepest gratification the expression of your sentiments of loyalty to the British Government. When every community in India has given at this critical time the amplest testimonies of its devotion to our common cause, it would be invidious to attempt to mark distinctions in so universal and unanimous a demonstration of the solidarity of the Empire. But I recognise that there are circumstances connected with the present war which are particularly painful to Indian Moslems and I am fully sensible of the profound significance, in the presence of these circumstances, of their unswerving attachment to the British Crown and to the cause which has sent our fleets and armies into battle. I associate myself most devoutly and confidently with your prayers for the speedy victory of the Allied arms.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The questions regarding the educational interests of your community in this District, as elsewhere in the Presidency, to which you have invited my attention are complex and formidable. I fully realize and sympathize with the difficulties that lie in your path, but you are aware that the introduction of the Urdu standards was decided upon by Government in response to the urgent request of some of the leading representatives of your community. The practical difficulties which the adoption of this course involves, and to which you have especially referred, were not unforeseen. I placed them clearly before the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference over which I had the honour to preside at Poona last year, and I have reason to believe that the measure thus adopted was adopted with the approval and to a large extent at the instance of the Conference. The results, when the experiment has had time to yield definite results, will be cautiously observed and if any modifications are found to be desirable in the light of the experience which we shall have gained, you may rest assured that the requisite steps will be taken.

The number of Mussulman girls attending Urdu schools in the Southern Division is at present very small and I fear that there is as yet insufficient scope for a Muhammadan Inspectress. As soon, however, as education among the girls of your community has developed to the point at which such an inspectress can usefully be appointed, I have no doubt that your request will be favourably considered.

You further suggest that extended facilities should be granted for the study of Persian. Regarding this, I am sure that the Educational Department will, as far as possible, comply as soon as the existence of a sufficient demand for such instruction is established. At present I am informed that in the John Elphinstone High School there are only seven Mussulman boys, distributed through the seven Standards, out of a total of 222. This school is not a Government institution and I am doubtful if Government could in the present circumstances reasonably advise the Managers to provide for the teaching of Persian. If you can yourselves convince the Managers that a sufficient number of boys will be forthcoming they will doubtless be willing to meet your wishes.

To these remarks I must unfortunately add the proviso that important measures for the improvement and extension of education in various directions have had to be postponed owing to the stringent financial situation and what I have said must consequently be construed subject to this proviso.

It has been a great pleasure to us to meet you here and I trust that we may have an opportunity of renewing in happier times the acquaintance we have made today. In bidding you farewell, let me assure you that I shall follow with sympathetic interest all your efforts to promote the social and moral progress of your community to which I cordially wish all success and prosperity.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. BELVI'S QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTION.

At the ensuing meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi will ask the following questions and move a resolution for the suspension of the operation of Government Resolution No. 7087, dated the 19th October, 1915, on the proposed modification of the system of trial by jury at Belgaum:—

I. Will Government be graciously pleased to state in a tabular form the total number:

(a) of cases tried by Jury in each one of the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat and Ahmedabad from the 1st January 1885 to the end of 1914?

(b) of cases in which the Sessions Judges of each of these districts made a reference to the High Court under the provisions of Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the said period of time? and

(c) Of cases in which the High Court upheld wholly the opinion of the Sessions Judge in each one of the five districts during the same period?

II. Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appeals filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the decisions of Sessions Judges in the Bombay Presidency in criminal cases tried with the aid of assessors during each of the five years preceding the 1st August 1915?

(b) the total number of criminal appeals of the kind in which the High Court set aside the conviction during each of the aforesaid five years?

III. Will Government be pleased either to lay on the table of the Council the correspondence which resulted in the publication of G. E. No. 7087 dated the 19th October 1915, Judicial Department, re. the trial by Jury at Belgaum from the 22nd December 1915 or to state briefly the reasons which led them to issue the aforesaid Resolution?

IV. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the date on which platform tickets were first issued by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company at the Belgaum Station?

(b) What is the fee now levied on a platform ticket at Belgaum by the said Railway Company?

(c) What is the fee now levied on a platform ticket by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies?

(d) Is it a fact that even passengers in possession of their ordinary tickets are often compelled to purchase platform tickets in addition at the Belgaum Railway Station?

(e) If so, under what circumstances are they so compelled?

(f) What is the total number of platform tickets sold at the Belgaum Station from the date on which they were first issued to the 20th November 1915?

(g) Will Government be pleased to state if they have considered the legality of the fees levied on platform tickets at Belgaum?

(h) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of the Council a copy of the rules regulating the levy of fees on platform tickets at the Belgaum Station?

(i) Will Government be pleased to state the names of other stations, if any in the Bombay Presidency, at which Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company levies fees on platform tickets at the rate which is now in force at Belgaum?

V. Will Government be pleased to state if a feeder line linking the town of Nipani to some station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is likely to be built in the course of the next four or five years?

VI. Will Government be pleased to state the probable date when the proposed construction of the Nesari-Daddi Irrigation Project in the Belgaum District is likely to be taken in hand?

VII. (a) Is it a fact that in Sessions Case No. 3 (Imperator Versus Appangauda and 4 others) in the Sessions Court at Bijapur the Crown was represented at first by an Assistant Prosecutor, a pleader of nearly four years standing?

(b) Is it true that the conviction in the said case was set aside by the High Court and that a retrial was ordered by the Sessions Judge at Sholapur?

(c) Is it true that after the order for retrial Government retained Mr. H. C. Coyajee and Mr. Naik, Public Prosecutor, Bijapur, to conduct the prosecution at Sholapur?

(d) What were the costs incurred on account of the engagement of Messrs. Coyajee and Naik by the Crown?

(e) What were the special circumstances which necessitated the retention of special counsel and the incurring of heavy expenditure by Government?

(f) Did the special circumstances, if any, arise after the case was sent back for retrial?

VIII (a) Has the attention of Government been called to an article headed "A Police Comedy of Errors" and published in the issue of "The Mahratta" dated the 17th October 1915?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to make an inquiry into the allegations made in the said article and publish the result of their inquiry?

IX. Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of fees paid to the Public Prosecutor, Poona, during the 10 years preceding the 1st August 1915?

X. (a) Will Government be pleased to state if their attention has been called to an article headed "The Applicability of the Pensions Act to Devasthan Cash Allowances" published at page 25 *et seq.* of the "Bombay Law Reporter Journal," No. 3 of Vol. XVI (1914)?

(b) And if so, will Government be pleased to reconsider their Resolution No. 6733 dated 28th July 1910 (Revenue Department) and direct Collectors of districts under them to issue certificates under the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) in respect of Devasthan cash allowances hereafter?

XI. Will Government be pleased to state the total number of alienated villages in this Presidency into which the Record of Rights was introduced up to the 31st October 1915?

RESOLUTION.

"This Council respectfully recommends to Government that the operation of Government Resolution No. 7087 dated the 19th October 1915 (Judicial Department), re: the proposed modification of the system of trial by Jury at Belgaum may graciously be suspended until the present war is brought to a triumphant conclusion."

ARRESTS AT DACCA.

ALLEGED FIND OF REVOLVERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DACCA, Nov. 22.

To-day an application for bail was made before the District Judge on behalf of Abanikanta De of the Sakha Press and Mihir Chandra Roy of the Ashutosh Library, who had been arrested in connection with the find of two revolvers and of about 400 revolver cartridges. The Public Prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that the police suspected that the case might come under Section 20 of the Arms Act, which was non-bailable. The Judge refused bail for the present. It is reported that a young man named Aswini, who is also said to have been connected with the above finds, has been arrested in Tipperah.

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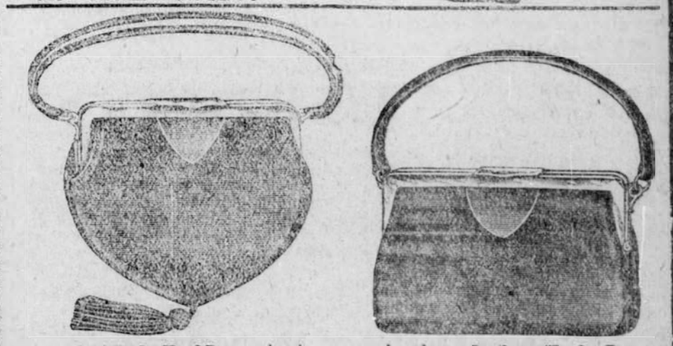

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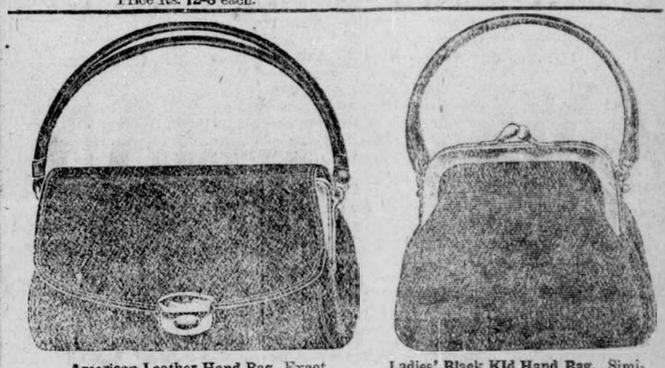
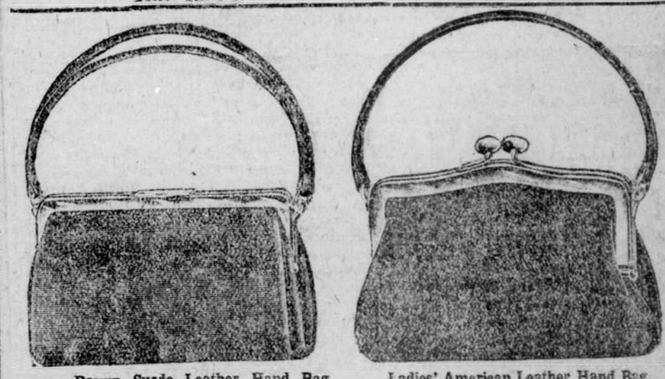
Ladies' Black Grained Leather Hand Bag. Similar to sketch with compartments lined Helio Mercord. Size 7 x 7 inches. Price Rs. 10-8.



American Leather Hand Bag. Exact to sketch without side pocket. Strong and durable. Size 9 x 6 inches. Price Rs. 6-8.

Ladies' Black Kid Hand Bag. Similar to sketch, nickel mount lined Navy Mreord. Size 7½ x 7½. Price Rs. 4-8 each.



Brown Suede Leather Hand Bag. Similar to sketch, gilt mount lined Brown Mreord. Size 9 x 5 inches. Price Rs. 10-8. each.

Ladies' American Leather Hand Bag. Similar to sketch lined Blue Mercord, fitted with small purse and round mirror. Dainty little bag. Size 9 x 5½. Price Rs. 3-8 each.

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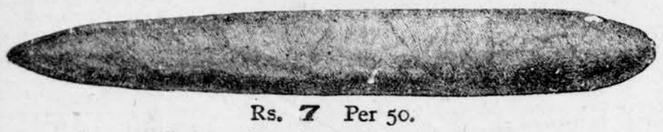

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PARTITION SUIT.

MARUTI RAOJI v. MADHAVRAJI deceased by his heirs and sons Shambhu and others.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. K. Kanekar, First Class Subordinate Judge with A. P. of Sholapur, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur District and decreed the respondents' claim.

This action was instituted by the plaintiff-respondents for partition and separate possession of their one fourth share in the properties in suit, alleging that their ancestor Babaji was the owner of the suit properties; that his widow Goya had her widow's estate in the same, Goya died on the 23rd March, 1910 and the will passed by Goya to appellant Maruti was invalid. The parties had their equal shares in the properties.

The appellant Maruti denied all knowledge of the will of Goya alleged in the plaint and contended that the lands in suit had fallen to his share on partition and that the claim was time-barred.

The Court of the first instance dismissed the suit holding that the parties had been living separately from each other since a long time and that each of them was in possession of whatever lands he could get possession of at the separation.

The Lower Appellate Court reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and held that Goya was in separate possession of the lands under some family arrangement but not as being the heir of his deceased husband Babaji. Goya had not her widow's estate therein. The said property was the joint property of the parties in the hands of Goya and was liable to be equally partitioned between the parties as alleged by the respondents. The lands were joint properties and were in the possession of Goya, the question of limitation did not arise.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Lower Appellate Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree with costs.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar with Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared for the respondents.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A MILLIONAIRE AND A NAIKIN.

ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM OF MARRIAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR v. (1) CHANDBI, (2) HAJI FAKIR MAHOMAD, (3) MULLA ABDUL REHMAN, (4) EBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

The trial of the four accused for abetting and conspiring with each other in bringing a false claim, giving false evidence in a Court of law and using as genuine documents known to be forged was continued before his Lordship to-day. The full facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Strangman in his opening for the Crown were stated in our columns yesterday. The first witness called on behalf of the Crown was Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the Crown. Mr. Mazumdar and Mr. Javeri appeared for accused No. 1 and 3, and Mr. Munsiff appeared for Nos. 2 and 4.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw said:—The deceased Ismail was my client. I was his only solicitor for the last six years and attended to all his affairs.

He signed in English as a rule "H. Ismail Hassum." I don't recollect any instance in which he signed "Haji Ismail Hajee Hassum." On 18th November, 1914, Hakim Shaikh Mahomad, the approver in this case, came to me and gave me much information as to the High Court suit of Abdul Karim. In consequence of that information I made inquiries at Chunam Kiln Road and of various people who lived and as a result I gathered certain information about Chandbi and Abdul Karim then residing in a room at Chunam Kiln Road and that evidence will be produced here before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mazumdar, Mr. Dinshaw said that he knew a good deal about the late Ismail's life. He was a professional advisor as well as a friend. Ismail talked to me about his grandson leading a wild life and he then mentioned that he too when young used to lead a gay life. He never told me that he had taken a fancy to any particular person. He was 60 years old when he died. He never told me that he knew Bawa Miya. I don't know who Bawa Miya is. I never saw him in Ismail's house.

I knew Fatmabai, Ismail's wife. I never knew that he had another wife and I never specifically asked him whether he had another wife. He never told me that the fourth accused was a distant relative of his. As a result of inquiries made, we came to know that he was a distant relative of the 4th accused.

Haji Ismail never told me that he visited a woman called Chandbi. He never mentioned the name of any dancing girl and I never cared to inquire. I have not read the police reports: Ismail never told me about any "missi" ceremony performed with Chandbi.

Continuing witness said, I had informed the plaintiff from the very first that, sanction to prosecute would be applied for and the plaintiff many times expressed a desire to withdraw the suit provided no sanction to prosecute would be applied for. But I refused to entertain that condition.

Continuing witness said:—I paid in all from 12 to 13 hundred rupees to Shaikhoo for the information he gave. Mr. Yacoob Sayani brought Saikhoo to me for the first time. Sayani was a pleader of the High Court. I paid nothing to Sayani.

Yusuf Mahomad did give some monies to Taher Mahomad after the suit was over but it was nothing like Rs. 20,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Munsiff:—I found on inquiries that Haji Ismail had a house at Null Bazaar in 1890. That house was subsequently sold. It was before 1900. I cannot tell you when.

THE NEKAH-NAMAH.

Mr. Jehangir R. Patell the next witness called, said:—I am a partner in the firm of Patell and Ezekiel, solicitors. My firm acted for the plaintiff in suit 991 of 1911. In that suit Ida Subhani claimed to be the legitimate son of Subhani. In the course of that suit I saw accused No. 3. He came to me as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff. He was going to prove the legitimacy of the plaintiff by showing that his alleged father had married his mother Ida. And he produced this book to prove that he married Ida's mother. I examined him and his book. He told me that he had been acting as a Kazi on a very small scale. I asked him to produce other books such as Nekah or Talak books, which Kazis generally kept. He said he had no other books and he never performed any divorces because it was against his conscience to break up marriages. Subsequently he produced another marriage book. This is the book. Except these two books he produced no other book.

To Mr. Mazumdar in cross-examination: The Nekah-Namah in that suit was held valid.

To Mr. Velinkar witness stated that Dawal Jaffer was one of the persons supposed to have attested the Talak-namah. On the Talak-namah his name was signed thus "Dawal Jaffer Memon" while on the accounts he had invariably signed "Dawal Jaffer."

Witness continuing said:—Dawal Jaffer could not write anything besides his signature and never wrote as Dawal Jaffer Memon.

THE SON EXAMINED.

Sir Mahomad Yusuf Esmail examined by Mr. Inverarity said:—My father died on the 20th September, 1912. He left his widow and myself as his only heirs.

The High Court suit by Abdul Karim was filed two years after my father Ismail's death. During those two years, prior to the suit no claim was made against me by Abdul Karim or Chandbi. The very first notice I got was when the suit was filed. I am now 38 years old.

It was not true that I was ever taken by my father to Chandbi's house. The allegations made in plaint about Rs. 50 being paid to Abdul Karim are false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mazumdar:—I would be 13 years old in about 1890 and would not know anything about my father and his surroundings. Accused No. 4 is not my relative.

I know Tar Mahomad. He is a distant relative of mine. I don't know whether my father had property at Null Bazaar in 1890 and I never troubled to inquire about it. I cannot say whether I can produce my father's accounts for 1889-90-91. I will ask my solicitors. I never do anything without consulting my solicitors. I am not prepared to swear that my father had a house in 1889-90-91 at Null Bazaar. I do not know that my father on one occasion took me to the Null Bazaar house and put me on the lap of accused No. 1. It cannot have happened. My father was a very pious man. I am not known as Mahomad Yusuf Soudagar. People do call me a Soudagar but that's not my name. I don't remember who gave me that appellation. I know when Mr. Shepherd came to India. I do not know of an entertainment given by my father at the Null Bazaar house. I never saw my uncle's son who died two or three years ago, moving about with Abdul Karim. I have a brother-in-law Hassum. I saw him last in Bombay a month after my father's death.

It is absolutely false that my brother-in-law Hassum paid Rs. 50 to Chandbi regularly. I never paid anything to Hassum.

I spent about Rs. 15,000 in the suit before Mr. Justice Macleod. I have given about Rs. 4,000 to Tar Mahomad and the rest I have paid to my solicitors. I keep accounts and I can produce them.

I don't know whether Shaikhoo is given any monies.

Vinayak Krishna, a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, was called and examined, said he had searched the record of births in Bhendy Bazaar, from 1885 to 1893 and he came across the record of a birth by Chandbi in 1886. That was the only record of a birth by Chandbi, in all these years (1885-93).

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISPUTE OVER ORNAMENTS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, one Ganpat Ramchandra was charged by Sergeant Kilcoin with robbing one Shridhar Vishnu of ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 1,948, and two promissory notes of Rs. 1,533.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Perreira, and the accused by Mr. N. N. Saher.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant who is an ascetic and lived in a chawl at Parel was entrusted by the accused's mother-in-law with ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,347. On the 22nd of last month, it was represented by the prosecution, that the accused forcibly took possession of the ornaments, by threatening the complainant with a knife, and made him write in his favour two promissory notes for Rs. 1,533. The accused was arrested by the Police, at the instance of the complainant.

In his cross-examination the complainant admitted that he had made no mention of the loss of the ornaments in a letter which he had written to the accused's mother-in-law subsequently.

On the other hand it was alleged for the defence that the complainant got the ornaments from the mother-in-law of the accused by telling her that he possessed divine powers. He had also received money from her, and the promissory notes were for those sums.

The Magistrate held that the complainant had returned the ornaments and given the promissory notes for fear of being exposed among his followers from whom he got money. The accused was, therefore, discharged.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, one Ramchandra Jaggeshwar, a Hindu, was charged by Sub-Inspector Bahudun with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments worth Rs. 40 belonging to his relative Shanker Patanker.

It was proved that the accused was entrusted by the complainant with some ornaments to be delivered to a friend of his at Kalichpur. But the accused misappropriated them, instead of handing them over. A part of the ornaments was recovered from a Marwari to whom they had been sold by the accused.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, as he had six previous convictions.

RECRUITMENT AMONGST THE GARHWALIS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The news of the splendid achievements of the 39th Garhwali Rifles in France and Flanders has stimulated recruiting in a remarkable way, as during the past 15 months the number of men enlisted has been ten times that under ordinary peace conditions.

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In the Shibpore dacoity case, approver Noren Sirkar stated that the late Jotindra Nath Mukerjee of Koya village acted for some time as the leader of their party. He also mentioned some other names and in consequence, it is reported, arrests in connection with this dacoity are still being made. All the accused recently arrested in this connection have been brought to Krishnagar and the police are expected to submit the charge-sheet soon.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

WINTER COATS AND SHIRTS.

THE CHOICE BETWEEN THE LONG AND SHORT COAT.

Neatness, which is a feature of all the new modes, is never more definitely marked than in the coat-and-skirt, writes "S. C. M" in the "Manchester Guardian." It seems, indeed, as if the old idea of the "tailor-made" might return before long, to be expressed with quite masculine severity. Already those little loose, fluttering coats, which won success in the summer, have been superseded by others which at least suggest the line of the figure and if this figure be a natural figure, with the waist easy and free, this is due to the common sense of our modern woman which the corsetiere is bound to respect—at least in war-time. The only difference, indeed, between this line in the costume tailleur of to-day and that of two winters ago is that the existence of a waist is now just hinted at. It is no longer carefully disguised.

THE MODERATELY SHORT COAT.

Indeed, women should be thankful that the new coat-and-skirt is so eminently suitable to the work which many have in hand. To this, some will no doubt answer that the long coats, with their full basques, are not at all suitable for active work which entails much going to and fro on foot even though they do accompany very short skirts. But those who make such complaint have only to turn to those other models with coats a little shorter than the three-quarters length. Worn with short, well-hung skirts, these are both chic and convenient. Certain coats of the type recall the lines of a smart habit coat, being very neat and trim at the shoulders and waist and then springing out into quite a full basque. Made in ratine or velour de laine, or in a fine smooth cloth or tweed, these prove very becoming to slim young figures. Moreover, they have that neat and workmanlike appearance which is exactly what good taste now demands.

BOTH TYPES SUCCESSFUL.

The woman who wisely looks forward and asks which coat will be worn in the future—the moderately short or the long—will find that the couturires dicer on this point. The fact is that each type is sure of success. For with so many models of either type to be seen, every woman is sure to choose that which suits her best and is the most convenient for the occasions on which she will wear it. At the same time it must be acknowledged that there is something rather picturesque about those coats-and-skirts, of which the coat, with its long waist and wide full basque, falls almost to the hem of a quite simple skirt. On more than one occasion admiration has been impelled by some pretty, graceful woman thus arrayed. And the picturesque note is often enhanced by one of the new tall hats, which have a decidedly quaint and old-world aspect.

Of course, details differ continually, so that monotony shall be avoided. And none are so variable as the front of the coat, which is now closely buttoned from throat to waist, and again turned back with some sort of revers. The newest idea is to finish the neck with a huge collar of fur, which suggests that the wearer is expecting a Russian winter at least. Sometimes this collar is arranged with common sense so that it may be turned down at will; and this practical modification of a ridiculous idea, may win it success. One handsome model in dark green velours de laine was arranged with a collar of this shape in unusually fine mole-skins; and the fur was repeated, on the huge cuffs. Wide panels of the velours, falling like stoles from the waist, were a characteristic feature of this model, and counteracted its straight lines as they flew out at the sides when the wearer moved. These panels were also edged with fur.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

Fur is, indeed, almost the only ornament which is allowed on the new coats and skirts; and on them, too, it is reserved for the coats. Astrakhan, both back and grey, skunk, mushquash, beaver, ermine, racoon, and mole-skin are each used in turn, enriching the effect of the dress and, of course increasing its price. But when the model is copied the fur is often replaced by velvet of panne. For example a dress in fine black velours, which is charmingly arranged with a wide collar in ermine, is to be reproduced with a collar in white panne, and again with one in black velvet. It does not follow that because the model is extravagant it need be faithfully copied. Touches of braid are also permitted in some coats, and even little braidings in coloured chemille are introduced for the sake of contrast. But such ornament is used with the greatest reserve. The exception is to be found in the coats, which are decorated with wide, silk, military braid, almost as an hussar's coat is braided in the piping times of peace But, speaking generally, the smartest coat is that which depends for relief only on its comfortable details of fur—or its substitutes for fur—on its large and decorative buttons and in the treatment of its seams.

THE SKIRT AND ITS PROBLEMS.

So far, in this article on coat-and-skirts, little attention has been devoted to the skirts. But then the coat is particularly important for a successful effect. The distinctive features of the skirt are its fullness and its shortness. Such features, however, demand great care in their treatment. They must be modified not only to suit individual figures, but individual coats. In the first place, no matter how full the skirt, it must be so arranged that it does not give the figure a clumsy effect on the hips nor interfere with the fit of the coat. When the full skirt was first introduced, the necessary trimness was ensured by the hip-yoke to which the pleats or gathers were secured.

A THREE-QUARTER COAT OF SEAL MUSQUASH.

Reproduced from the "Sketch."

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THE WRAP COAT.

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SOME FRENCH SWEETMEATS.

Women who are not engaged in war work and have a little leisure may this year, for reasons of economy, be glad to prepare their own Christmas sweets and "fruits confits." Here are a few useful receipts:—

ORANGES GLACEES.

Peel the oranges, carefully taking away every trace of the white underskin. Divide them with care into their natural partitions. Thread each piece at its top point with a bit of stout white thread making a loop. Have ready white sugar boiled to the point of breaking lightly when handled. Dip each piece of orange in the sugar, and hand it at once to be hung on a hook to dry. Two persons must be at work, as there must be no delay between the dipping and the hanging.

MARRONS GLASEES.

Chestnuts may be prepared in the same way—a simple form of marrons glacees Boil or roast and then carefully peel the chestnuts without breaking. Put a little wooden skewer through each and dip them quickly into the sugar, then set to dry, the skewer resting on a ledge at each side, leaving the chestnut hanging clear.

SUCRE DE POMMES.

Apple sugar is a nice sweetmeat. Put into pan over the fire a certain quantity of apple jelly with three times its weight of sugar boiled till slightly brittle. Let simmer, gently stirring continually. Have ready a marble slab, lightly greased with sweet oil or good butter. Pour out the contents of the saucepan on the slab, let cool and then cut into squares or sticks Roll each in powdered sugar.

BERLINGOTS.

A simple kind of bonbon is made thus: Dissolve two pounds of white sugar in a pint of lukewarm water, and four dessert-spoonfuls of lemon juice. Put this in a pan over a quick fire and boil a few minutes, skimming carefully. Add grated lemon peel or flavouring of any sort that is preferred. Pour out on a greased marble slab. After an instant's cooling, work this sugar paste well with the hand, pressing, drawing out, and rolling up again and again. Then finally draw it out into a long, thin stick and cut up into bonbons. Colouring may be wholesomely effected by the addition, when in the saucepan, of spinach juice, beetroot juice, or saffron.

CHOCOLAT BONBONS.

Dissolve the chocolate in milk or cream. Add it to boiling sugar. Let simmer, stirring continually, then pour out upon a greased marble slab, making a paste, which may be cut into small squares or rounds, and then allowed to cool.

But this very obvious way of getting over a difficulty did not satisfy the artist in dress. And now the best models are cleverly arranged with little panels introduced in such a way that the skirt fits quite closely to the hips, no matter how it may fall below into gathers or pleats or merely fan out by reason of the clever manner in which it is cut. On some models these panels are cut into shapes which recall the petals of a flower. Such a treatment demands much skill of the tailor. For it is necessary that each piece shall be dovetailed into the other in such a way that not only shall neatness result, but that the lines may prove becoming to the figure. Whether the lower part of the skirt shall be pleated or gathered, or left plain and allowed to hang rather straight depends on the coat. But it is only with certain long coats that the fullness of the skirt is so carefully modified that it scarcely appears to be there.

BEADS AND BEAD TRIMMINGS

It is only consistent with the early Victorian note of the present fashions that beads should find a place therein. They have, indeed, found a very considerable place, and they are used alone as ornaments and together as trimmings, and, finally, as a sort of cross between jewellery proper and trimmings. One of the most becoming forms of bead decoration can be used to great advantage by older women. Instead of the pearl dog collar many women are wearing a confection of similar shape made in small black beads. It is essential for the effect of such a collar that the beads should really be very small, otherwise they become—as in the case of pearls—an end in themselves rather than the material of which something pretty is made. Many women who wear their afternoon frocks slightly low at the neck find the bead dog collar very useful and exceedingly becoming. For women with grey hair there are few prettier ornaments of the kind.

A good many of these dog collars—which incidentally take a good deal of making and are therefore quite expensive—are also made in colours to match the dress. The coloured varieties are, however, less successful. Steel beads, on the other hand, if well cut and fine are quite remarkably distinctive in appearance, and they look very well with black dresses, if black beads are not liked. Beads are also used a good deal sewn on to black tulle to make a weighty flounce. They form a charming trimming, and look best simply sewn round and round in straight lines to a depth of about four inches. They are, of course, liable to come off if not carefully secured, which is another reason for moderation in their size.

DARNED LACE.

While most women have taken to knitting, yet there has also been something of a revival of needlework proper. The influx of foreigners into this country has, no doubt, something to do with this, since many of them have had to earn their living by needle and lace work, and have thus shown us more of fine needlework than usually falls to our lot. One of the most delightful revivals is that of darned lace—that is, lace made on fine Brussels net by means of darning with D.M.C. cotton or, in war-time, its equivalent.

The most interesting part of the revival is, however, the tendency to compose patterns oneself as the work proceeds. Just as the coral brought by the sailor to his lady-love was said to be the origin of "Foint de Venise," so darned lacework admits of all sorts of topical and poetical suggestions to-day. One worker, for instance, was adorning a scarf for a greatniece whose husband was an engineer, and he said she must introduce a bomb into the pattern. This was done very decoratively, the design suggesting the badge of the Fusiliers. A hundred years hence that scarf will be an heirloom suggestive of a tremendous time, and containing perhaps as many forgotten allusions as a Persian rug.

Such designing needs great skill and an eye for the general effect. A certain amount of repetition is necessary—as, for instance, in the border,—and even bombs have to be introduced with discretion. On the whole, however, the net and the embroidery cotton lend themselves very readily to decorative effect, and the work, if slow, is extraordinarily satisfactory when finished.

PUDDINGS FOR THE WEEK

A FEW SIMPLE RECIPES.

At this time of the year the problem of the pudding is a fairly simple one. In winter and spring, with dear eggs and little but apples and dried fruits to fall back on, it is by no means easy to give a variety of pleasing and inexpensive puddings. But just now we have plenty of cheap fruit, and eggs, though they are already dear and have to be economised, are not so ruinous as they will be later on. It is wise to take every possible advantage of the season, and use to the utmost such fruits as are with us only for a short time and are very cheap while they last. These include at present plums of many kinds, damsons, blackberries, and apples. The last named will be our stand-by in the way of fruit all through the winter, so it is better not to work them too hard just yet.

For convenience we arrange a cold pudding on Sunday, so that it can be prepared overnight and is ready to serve; or pastry can be made the day before and baked in the same oven as the Sunday joint. All these things seem very obvious, but they may easily be overlooked.

For the first week, puddings in the present season the following list is suggested by a writer in the "Manchester Guardian":—Sunday, blackberry pudding; Monday, backed bread-and-butter pudding (one egg); Tuesday, steamed suet pudding with plums; Wednesday, baked "Victoria pudding" (one egg); Thursday, cold milk pudding or mould with stewed damsons; Friday, apple and sago pudding; Saturday, hot milk pudding, with jam.

SUNDAY.

These are very simple puddings, all easily prepared, all economical, and all suitable for children while quite acceptable to grown-ups. The blackberry pudding on the first Sunday is very easy to make. A basin is greased and lined with fingers, of bread, preferably stale, a few pieces being laid flat on the bottom of the basin. A pound of hot, stewed blackberries is poured gently in, a few more pieces of bread laid on top, and the whole is pressed down with a saucer weighted on top, and left to stand overnight. It turns out in a firm shape, and as it is such a cheap Sunday pudding we can indulge in two-penny-worth of cream to eat with it.

MONDAY.

Monday's bread-and-butter pudding uses up any slices or crusts of bread which have accumulated at the week-end. Bread-and-butter pudding can be the dullest pudding in the world; it can also be very nice. Ours will be nice. All the bread and crusts are liberally margarined, and sprinkled with currants and raisins, and they are soaked for at least an hour before baking in a pint of milk boiled with a piece of lemon rind and mixed with a well-beaten egg. The pudding-dish is well greased with margarine, and the pudding backed for half an hour in a fairly cool oven. Its appetising quality depends on the long soaking and the piece of lemon rind, so neither must on any account be omitted. No one who has ever eaten bread-and-butter pudding flavoured with lemon will ever again condescend to eat it without that addition.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday's pudding is a simple suet and fruit one, steamed in a basin. The suet paste (8oz. of flour and 3oz. or 4oz. of grated suet for a medium-sized one) is much improved by the addition of a teaspoonful of baking-powder on dessert-spoonful of Paisley flour. Plenty of sugar should be added to the plums, especially if they are the cheap green kind. This is a satisfying pudding, to follow a light first course.

WEDNESDAY.

"Victoria pudding" is a light-baked pudding whose ingredients are three tablespoonfuls of flour, a dessert-spoonful of margarine, tablespoonful of sugar, pinch of salt, and tea-spoonful of baking-powder or desert-spoonful of Paisley flour. The margarine is rubbed into the dry ingredients, and the whole is beaten into a smooth mixture, a little thicker than the ordinary batter, with one egg well beaten, and a little milk. This pudding is baked for about half an hour in a fairly hot oven. It should be poured into rather a large greased pie-dish, so that it can be baked right through, and served with hot jam (thinned with a little boiling water), syrup, or marmalade. It is a very nice pudding for so simple a mixture.

THURSDAY.

Thursday's pudding is cold—a cornflour or ground rice mould (which should certainly have its strip of lemon rind), or junket, with stewed damsons.

FRIDAY.

Friday's pudding is an exceedingly nice one which ought to be oftener seen. A number of apples, corresponding to the number to be served, are peeled, cored, and laid, in a pudding-dish, with sufficient sugar to sweeten. Over these is poured a hot sago mixture, made with one tablespoonful of small sago (or seed tapioca, to give it its correct name) to every half-pint of boiling water, sweetened and flavoured with lemon. The tapioca is sprinkled into the boiling water and stirred till it boils thick and clear. The apples and sago are baked in a moderate oven for about forty minutes—more if the apples are large. Children generally like a little milk poured over this pudding, which is an extremely wholesome and nice one.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday is served a plain, hot milk pudding, eaten with any kind of home-made jam. We can put up with the plainest pudding of the week on the day before the "Sunday pudding."

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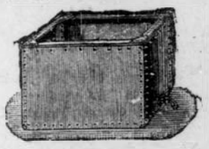

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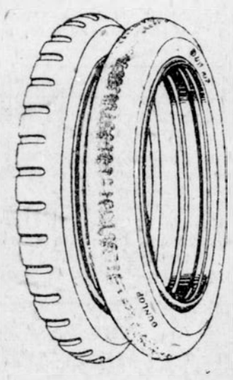

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